The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3761. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

MAILS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Earl Russell's Speech on Foreign Relations.

Conciliation and Friendship Toward the United States.

His Views on the Confederacy And Confederate Rams.

A Criticism on Mr. Sumner's Oration.

Note in Reply to the Manchester Southern Club.

Advance of Five per Cent. in the Confederate Loan.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PATRIX POINT, Monday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Jura* from Liverpool, 1st, via Londonderry, 2d, passed this point this evening, en route to Quebec.

The *Scotia* from New-York arrived at Queenstown on the 2d.

Political news is unimportant.

The Confederate loan advanced ¾ per cent on Friday, under the news by the *Scotia*, of the repulse of Gen. ROSECRANS.

The ship *Constance*, from the Clyde for Baltimore, which put back on the 28th of September, had five feet of water in her hold, and would have to discharge.

The American ships *Essex* and *J. C. Chapman*, from New-York, for California, are reported at Rio Janeiro, no date, in distress.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"It is learned in Paris that the British Government is about to become less indulgent toward the South as regards the building of vessels intended for war purposes, which will affect the policy of the French Government and the Southern cause."

The *Globe's* correspondent remarks that it is mainly as affecting the French position in Mexico that Federal chances or Confederate hopes create any interest at all in that Capital.

La France believes that WATTEMEZ will not go to London before Baron GROS returns.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes 66 ff.

The Prussian Ministerial Circular demands from all public functionaries the most active support of the Government in the coming election. Even a passive attitude will be considered a want of devotion to the Government.

Earl RUSSELL's speech asserting that Russia having failed to fulfil treaties, has virtually forfeited his title to possess Poland, attracts great attention in the Paris journals, and they generally indorse the sentiment.

The *Pays* argues that Russia only occupied Poland *de facto*.

Five Polish National Guards were shot in five public squares in Warsaw.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was seriously ill.

It was rumored that Gen. BAUR was to be replaced. The Minister of the Marine had demanded from the Rigsraad authority to construct iron-clads and calling in 5,000 sailors.

THE MAILS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MIZENSHAM, which left Liverpool at noon on the 30th ult. and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The news by this arrival is only one day later old Liverpool than that by the *Colombia*, but by way of Queenstown it is two days later.

The new steamer *Persian*, recently launched in the Clyde for the Canadian line, was seriously damaged by fire on the 29th ultimo. Her decks and the fittings in the after part of the vessel were destroyed. This vessel has been singularly unfortunate—her launch having been attended with great difficulty.

Another financial crisis has overtaken the *Great Eastern*. A report by the Directors announces that more capital must be obtained to pay off existing trade debts, amounting to over £30,000, and for the maintenance of the ship, or the Company must be wound up. It is shown that her earnings during the present season have been about £30,000 less than they would have been at the rates current a year ago. Fierce competition in the New-York steam trade has produced this result.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the 28th of September Earl RUSSELL was entertained at Blairgowrie, Scotland, by a number of his friends, and made a speech of interest and importance on the foreign relations of Great Britain, and especially on her relations to the United States. His health was proposed by the Earl of AIRLIE, who closed a long speech by the following reference to this country:

"As regards America, the Government have had a most difficult and a most delicate duty to discharge. They have had to maintain a steadfast and impartial neutrality. I am afraid that the Americans on both sides were like the Irishman of whom we are told in the story. He said he was friend to refer a dispute to an impartial judge; and he remarked, 'I am very fond of impartiality, but I like the impartiality to be all on my side.' (Laughter.) I am afraid that the parties in America are very much of that opinion; and the noble Lord, in his desire to maintain neutrality and an impartial attitude, has not succeeded in pleasing every party; but perhaps that is the best proof that he is steadily pursuing a right course. (Cheers.) I am sure that with regard to America we all wish—without expressing an opinion on matters in that country of which, perhaps, we are not very well qualified to judge—that that unhappy and fratricidal war should soon come to an end, and that the blessings of peace and prosperity should be again restored to the American people."

In reply Earl RUSSELL said:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply grateful to you for the invitation you have given me to be present here to-day, and for the manner in which you have received the toast which has been proposed, and to the noble lord in the chair for the manner in which he has proposed it. Gentlemen, I think the noble lord has very fairly observed that however important are those matters of domestic interest to which he alluded, yet, the contest being over, there is no longer much excitement about them, and that for some time the state of foreign affairs has greatly occupied the attention of the country. I confess I do not wonder that this should be the case, for the state of foreign affairs has been a very anxious one. On the state of foreign affairs depend in a great part the commerce and manufactures of the country. Every rumor or alarm tends to depress or to elevate the property of thousands of persons in this country; and the consequences of war may cause burdens to be placed on the people of this country, and might bring on a struggle in which every mother would have to feel for the danger of her son, who in the army or navy might have to encounter the sacrifice of his country. (Hear.) But beyond all, in the danger of war, in averting it if it can be prevented and honorably averted, of meeting it courageously and with constancy if it must be met—on these depend the character of this country and its high place among the nations (cheers.) its fame to future ages, its very existence as a great country. (Cheers.) I have, therefore, partaken in a more than ordinary degree of the anxiety during the period that I have held the seals of Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

ENGLAND AND RECENT WARS IN EUROPE.

There have been important events during the comparatively short period in which I have held that office. When Lord PALMERSTON last came to office there was a war in Italy still depending, though it very soon closed. Then there came the question whether the Italians should be allowed, without interference, to throw off their Government—most of them corrupt and effete Governments, (hear, and cheers)—and attempt to create a freedom and a unity for themselves; whether France, or Austria, or any other Power, should interfere to direct and turn aside the destiny to which Italy would aspire. In these circumstances the Government of Lord PALMERSTON did not hesitate to say that the people of Italy should choose for themselves their future destiny; that they should choose their form of Government; and that with the capacity they had, and with the courage they had shown, it was our belief that they were fit to take their place among the great nations of the world. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it so happened that I expressed that opinion, as an organ of Lord PALMERSTON's Government, at one of your own Scottish cities—at the city of Aberdeen—and I found, I must say, that the whole country responded to the opinion I have expressed (cheers) and, supported by the public opinion, the voice of England was powerful in preventing intervention with the interests of the Italian people. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, there occurred other causes of anxiety. There occurred that which is so often now giving us painful feelings—I mean the civil war that has taken place in Poland. For my own part, I am prepared to defend, if need shall be, the course which Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with France and Austria, has taken on that question. But, gentlemen, I have stated in my place in Parliament, and I hold the opinion still, that neither the obligations, the honor, nor the interests of England require that we should go to war for Poland. (Cheers.) I hold that opinion, and I think it would be unbecoming to rail at Russia when we are not prepared forthwith to resist her assertions—(hear, hear)—though, however, it has astonished me to find that at the end of several months of correspondence, Russia has taken the line that she has done. The partition of Poland was an event which was the scandal of Europe in the last century, (hear, hear, and cheers) and which is the reproach of the three Powers who were parties to it. (Renewed cheers.) But at the Treaty of Vienna it was thought fit—and circumstances of expediency perhaps justified what was done—to admit, as it were, into the law of nations the State of Poland as divided between those three Powers, and to give a kind of retrospective sanction, as it were, to the partition of Poland. The Powers of Europe became, to use a legal phrase, accessories after the fact. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Austria and Prussia complied with the conditions of the treaty. Russia has not complied with them. It seems to me that it was an act of great imprudence on the part of Russia, when she had that great advantage—when she had the act of spoliation and partition condoned, as it were, by Europe—to reject the terms on which that sanction was given, to rent as she now rests on the title of the original partition, on the title of conquest, rejecting all those conditions by which at the Treaty of Vienna that title was as it were accepted by Europe. (Cheers.) What may be the consequences of that act, what conduct the different Powers of Europe may follow, is not a question on which I can properly enter. I merely wished you to remark the fact that there conditions which are contained in the Treaty of Vienna, by which Russia obtained the Kingdom of Poland, have not been complied with; and that without the conditions of the tenure, the title itself can hardly be upheld. (Cheers.)

ENGLAND AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Gentlemen, there is another question concerning our foreign relations on which a great deal of misapprehension has at various times and very lately prevailed—I mean the question of Mexico. It has been said that there has been intervention in Mexico, and that we in some degree took part in the intervention. Now, that word intervention is unluckily employed with a great deal of license and confusion to express a great many different kinds of proceeding. There is an intervention certainly when a Power, the subjects of which have been wronged, asks redress for those subjects. When their property has been unjustly taken, when the persons of their subjects have been injured, that is an intervention quite justifiable and often indispensably necessary. (Hear.) There is another kind of intervention against which I have often protested, which I think is on very rare occasions indeed to be justified, and which generally finds its condemnation in the consequences which follow from it—I mean *the forcible intervention in the internal affairs of another nation, to prescribe the government and decide who shall be its rulers.* (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, in the former kind of intervention we took part, but immediately the latter kind of intervention was adopted by one of the three Powers which were concerned in these hostilities in Mexico, *we at once parted company with our ally, and have since taken no part in the affairs of Mexico.* (Hear.) Gentlemen, such is our condition at the present moment. If the people of Mexico approve the intervention which has taken place, if they like to set up a monarchy in Mexico, and if they all willingly obey it; if they are enabled to establish peace and order in Mexico—on those conditions, I say, with all my heart, let them have it, and I wish them success. (Cheers.) But if they do not choose it, if the people of Mexico wish for the form of Government which for many years they have adopted, why, then, I think we have no business to contradict them in that respect; and that with the people of Mexico, however irregular their form of Government has been, and however the country has been reformed by acts of robbery and violence, yet I do not think we ought to interfere about their own choice of their own form of Government. (Cheers.)

THE REBELLION IN AMERICA.

Well, gentlemen, I come now to another question, a question interesting to us all, a question on which I must beg for your attention, because I wish to explain some circumstances in which the character of this country, I think, has been maligned. I am speaking of what has occurred in what a few years ago were the United States of America. A few years ago we were exulting in the prosperity of that country; we were happy to see a people derived from the same ancestors as ourselves, enjoying free institutions, enjoying apparent harmony among one another, and with whom we had, at least just before the civil war broke out, hardly a difference—a difference only with regard to the small island called St. Juan, and which we had proposed to refer to the arbitration of the Swiss Republic. This was the state of affairs when that which we certainly had no part in it broke out; when, if I remember rightly, nine of the Southern States of America declared that they would form an independent Republic. Our course on the subject has been attacked and blamed in the bitterest terms—blamed sometimes by the Federals, and sometimes by the Confederates. The first offence was felt by the Federals. They said we had no right to grant, so far as we were concerned, to the Confederates the rights of belligerents. Well, now, gentlemen, that question of the rights of belligerents is a question of fact. I put it to you whether, with 5,000,000 people—5,000,000, I mean, of free men, declaring themselves in their several States collectively an independent State—we could pass over that as a petty rebellion? Our Admirals asked whether the ships they met bearing the Confederate flag should be treated as pirates or no. If we had treated them as pirates we should have been taking part in that contest. (Cheers.) It was impossible to look on the uprising of a community of five millions of people as a mere petty insurrection. (Hear, hear.) or as not having the rights which at all times are given to those who are in their circumstances and importance, or by the extent of the territory they possess, are entitled to those rights. (Cheers.) Well, it was said we ought not to have done that because they were a community of slaveholders. Gentlemen, I trust that our abhorrence of Slavery is not in the least abated or diminished. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) For my own part, *I consider it one of the most horrible crimes that yet disgraces humanity.* (Cheers) But then, when we are treating of the relations which we bear to a community of men, I doubt whether it would be expedient or useful for humanity that we should introduce that new element of declaiming that we will have no relations with a people who retain Slavery to exist among them. *We have never adopted it yet, we have not adopted it in the case of* Spain or Brazil, and I do not believe that the cause of humanity would be served by our adoption of it. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, it was said that these Confederate states were rebels—rebels against the Union. Perhaps, gentlemen, I am not so nice as I ought to be on the subject. But I recollect that we rebelled against CHARLES I., ("a laugh,") we rebelled against JAMES II., and the people of New-England not content with those two rebellions, rebelled against GEORGE III. ["Hear," and laughter.] I am not saying now whether all these rebellions were justifiable or whether they were wrong—I am not saying whether the present rebellion in the Southern States is a justifiable insurrection, or is a great fault or a great crime. But I say that the mere fact of rebellion is not in my eyes a crime of so deep a dye that we must renounce all fellowship and sympathy and all friendship with those who have been guilty of rebellion. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, if I look to the declarations of those New-England orators—and I have been reading lately, if not the whole, yet a very great part, of the very long speech by Mr. SUMNER on the subject, delivered at New-York—I own I cannot but wonder to see these men, the offspring, as it were, of these rebellions, as we were the offspring of two rebellions, really speaking like the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, or Louis XIV. himself, of the dreadful crime and guilt of rebellion. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Well, gentlemen, there came another complaint, and the complaint came this time from those so-called Confederate States, who said that we had, contrary to the Declaration of Paris, contrary to the general international law, permitted a blockade of 3,000 miles of the Southern coast of America. It is quite true we did so. It is quite true—and there, perhaps, there seemed at least a plausible reason for complaint—that though this blockade was kept up by a sufficient number of ships, yet these ships—many of them adapted into the United States navy and sent to sea in a hurry, and ill-fitted for the purpose—did not keep up that blockade so effectively and so thoroughly as it might have been held an effective blockade required. But still, looking at the law of nations, it was a plausible case of a paper blockade which was *an great indignant Power to forment since should have endeavored.* We ourselves had had a blockade of upwards of two thousand miles, and it did seem to me that we were bound in justice to the Federal States of America to acknowledge the blockade. But there was another reason, I confess, that weighed with me—our people were suffering, and suffering very greatly, for the want of the material which was the great support of their industry. It was a question of self-interest whether we should not break that blockade; but, in my opinion, *the name of England would have been further infamous if for the sake of interest of any kind we had violated the general laws of nations, and made war, with those slaveholding States of America against the Federal States.* (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, I am not speaking the sentiments which are peculiar to myself, or to those who have no immediate interest in the question, but these are, I am confident, the sentiments of that noble-hearted people of Lancashire, who have lived and flourished by that industry, but who would not, I am sure, allow a single spot on the escutcheon of their nation in order to maintain that industry. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

SHIPS FOR THE REBELS.

Well, there came new complaints—a complaint on the part of the Federals that we allowed a ship to leave the port of Liverpool, which after months of delay, and of expostulation on the part of the Government, it would lead me far if I were to go over all the particulars of the question, but you must know that in order to prove an offence you require such evidence as can be sifted in a Court of justice, and it was not till the very day the *Alabama* left Liverpool that in the opinion of lawyers we had evidence sufficient to keep the vessel and crew; then I doubt whether if we had brought the evidence before a Court of law it would have been found that we had sufficient evidence to condemn her. Because, by an evasion of the law, the ship was fitted up without the arms necessary for her equipment, and these arms were conveyed to her in the waters of a foreign country, very far from the jurisdiction of England. (Hear.) Gentlemen, these questions must be weighed, and think they will be weighed, as they frequently have been weighed by the Government of the United States of America, in the balance of equity. We know that the Foreign Enlistment act was the whole law relating to the subject is very difficult of application. The principle is clear enough. If you are asked to sell muskets, you may sell muskets to one party or the other, and so with gunpowder, shells, or cannon; and you may sell a ship in the same manner. But, if you, on the one hand, train and drill a regiment with arms in their hands, or allow a regiment to go out with arms in their hands to take part with one of two belligerents, you violate your neutrality and commit an offence against the other belligerent. So in the same way in regard to ships, if you allow a ship to be armed and go at once to make an attack on a foreign belligerent, you are yourself, according to your own law taking part in the war, and it is an offence which is punished by the law. But these questions lead, as you will see, to most difficult problems—as to whether, for instance, a thousand persons here may go out as laborers to the Federal States, and in the next place a thousand muskets may go out in another ship, and when they arrive in America, these thousand laborers, having had an understanding before, may make a formal engagement, and be armed with these thousand muskets; though, if that had been done in the territory of the Queen, and on the soil of this country, it would have been an offence. There are other questions with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because *these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in wars in times past, but they are themselves without any further armament, formed for acts of offence and war.* They are steam rams, which might be used for the purposes of war without ever touching the shores of the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this kind knowingly to depart from this country, not to enter into any Confederate port, but to enter into the port of a belligerent, would, as you see, expose our good faith to great suspicion; and I feel certain that if, during our war with France, the Americans had sent line-of-battle ships to break our blockade at Brest, whatever reasons they might have urged in support of that, *we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Everything that the law of nations requires, everything that our law, that the Foreign Enlistment act requires, I am prepared to do, and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, that the sanction of Parliament should be asked in further measures. In short, to sum up, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything that the duty of neutrality requires—everything that is just to a friendly nation, taking as a principle that we should do to others as we should wish to be done to ourselves.* (Loud cheers.) But this we will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong. We will not yield a jot of British law or British right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

COMPLAINTS OF THE AMERICANS—MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

And now, reverting again to the complaints that have been made, it is singular to observe how jaundiced the minds of some of those who speak in the New-England States are on this subject of our conduct. There were some persons, members of the House of Lords, who thought fit to complain on an apparent case of grievance—and not one case, but many cases—of ships of ours that had been seized; ships in some cases passing from neutral ports, in other cases on the sea, but apparently on a legitimate voyage; and it was urged that we ought not to submit to have our vessels thus seized, and our commerce thus interrupted. I had to deal with that case, and my answer was that according to the law of nations, if a ship had an ostensible voyage to a destination which was not her real destination—if she was bound, in fact, to an enemy's port with munitions of war, the belligerent had a right to stop that vessel on the high seas. I said the law had been laid down by LORD STOWELL and other great English authorities, and that now we were neutrals, I did not think it fit we should depart from a law we had laid down as belligerents. (Cheers.) I said that in America, although there were some of the local Courts which had not the authority of such men as Lord STOWELL and Sir WILLIAM GRANT, yet there was a Court of Appeal, there was a Supreme Court in the United States which contained, and had for many years contained men as learned and of as high reputation in the law, and of as unsullied reputation for integrity as any that have sat in our English Courts of justice, and that we ought to wait patiently for the decision of those tribunals. Now, what is my surprise to find, and what would be the surprise, I am sure, of all those who are acquainted that he brings these declarations of mine against me, saying that I have diminished the reputation of the American Courts, and that I showed myself biased against the Federal States by the declaration I then made in Parliament? [A gentleman from the Southern States among the company here ejaculated, "He is not to be believed."] I will not detain you further on these subjects; but one remark I must make on the peculiar tenacity of those who write their writings in the name of the Government of America on these matters very fairly with the English Government. Sometimes we think them quite in the wrong; sometimes they say we are quite in the wrong; *but we discuss them fairly, and with regard to the Secretary of state I see no complaint to make. I think he weighs the disadvantages and difficulties of our situation in a very fair and just balance.* But there are others, and Mr. SUMNER is one of them, his speech being an epitome almost of all that has been contained in the American Press, by whose conduct in a very different light I am judged. *With regard to all those matters there are difficult questions; we may have reason to complain in some instances, and the Federal Republic of America may have reason to complain also. But let us recollect that we are, as I have said, descended from the same ancestors, that in the Courts of justice in America the common law of England is constantly studied, and the decisions of our great Judges constantly referred to as decisions to be there respected; that our Shakespeare and our Milton are to them classical books as they are to us; that we have the same inheritance of freedom, that many of our institutions, as you may see by reading that excellent book of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE on America, are identical; that the same spirit of liberty animates us both; that we, after our revolutions, chose a constitutional monarchy as the best form of government, and they, after their revolutions, chose a Republic; but that thus united, having the same spirit of law, having the same spirit of freedom, we ought to treat this unhappy contest in such a way as to embrace one another as friends, and that we in the Old World and they in the New ought to be the lights to promote the civilization of mankind.* (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, with these feelings I own I almost lose my patience when I see men, in what is called an oration, heaping up accusation after accusation, and misrepresentation after misrepresentation, all tending to the bloody end of war between these two nations. I cannot but say, are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed in the last two years, with that field of Gettysburgh where 10,000 corpses of men, most of them in the prime of manhood, were left lying stretched on the ground? Are they not satisfied with that bloodshed, but would they seek to extend to the nations of Europe a new contest in which fresh sacrifices are to be made of human life, of human interest, and of human happiness? (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I trust that that will not be the case. I know, at least, that my efforts, such as they are—weak they may be, ineffectual I hope they will not be—will be directed to keep peace between these two nations, and to do everything which I think is just and right toward these people; and may to meet attack if we are unjustly attacked, ready to bear out part in the contest, if contest there must be, but yet believing that we ought to make every effort to settle all these various questions may and in peace, in union and in friendship. I shall at all events have the consciousness that I have done my best to preserve peace between these mighty nations. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it is a great subject; it affects the people of this part of the world and of America; it affects the future state of civilization; it affects the well-being of the black race, whom it was the crime of our ancestors to introduce to America, and who, if these matters end well, will be, as I believe they are fitted to be, accessible and intelligent members of a free country. (Cheers.) On behalf of whose welfare we have been ready to make great efforts, and to sacrifice much. But we will not sacrifice any of these views of ours to mere pretence. We have as strong feelings for the good of mankind as any people can have; we must maintain our own position; and my belief is that the people of what were the United States, whether they are called Federals or Confederates, will finally do us justice, and that they will conserve us. Indeed, we cannot help observing—that in this free country, where there is so much discussion and so much difference of opinion, there are parties very considerable in number who sympathize with the Confederates, and other *large masses—I believe superior in number—who sympathize with the Federals*; but whether sympathizing with the one or the other, we have all embraced in our hearts that sentiment of justice—justice we will do to others, justice we expect for ourselves, and I hope I am interpreting the feelings of your minds when I say that justice ought to prevail."

The noble Earl sat down amid prolonged cheering.

MANCHESTER SOUTHERN CLUB.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We beg to inclose you a copy of a letter from Earl RUSSELL in reply to a memorial sent from this Club. We shall feel obliged for its insertion, the same not yet having appeared. Yours truly,

M. CHADWICK, } Secretaries.
T. M. WALKER, }

Manchester Southern Club, 71, Market-street, Sept. 28.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 23.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge receipt of the memorial, dated 15th inst., of the Executive Committee of the Manchester Southern Club, in which they urge the propriety of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington being instructed to present a remonstrance to the United States Government respecting the unfeeling and exterminating character which the war in North America has assumed.

I am to state to you in reply that Lord RUSSELL fears that no representation of Her Majesty's Government will do good, but that his Lordship will instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to report on the subject the statements made in your memorial.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

RICHARD O. BEHRLEY, Esq., Manchester Southern Club.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The *Times* city article of Oct. 1 says:

"The demand for money yesterday was again exceedingly heavy in all quarters. At the Bank there was a large demand, the rates for short periods in the open market being about Bank minimum. In the stock exchange, in connexion with the final adjustment of foreign account, the terms paid were again in many cases very high. A new description of Spanish paper, called the first class, lately introduced in this market, and of which the amount is relatively small, while it has a large share of National property assigned to its redemption, was quoted 56 to 56½. The Confederate loan on the last news experienced a rally of 2¾ cent., closing at 29 to 28 discount."

The *Daily News* city article says:

"Considering the magnitude of the transactions, and the fact that the settlement has passed off without any casualty, speaks well for the solidity and caution of the members of the Stock Exchange, as a body. It would be well to refrain in future from fixing settling days on the last day of a quarter."

The *Daily News* says:

"Quotations for shares for Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. show a rise from Tuesday's quotations of 19 to 21, to 29 to 30, owing to a report that an amalgamation has been arranged between this establishment and the private bank of Messrs. JONES, LLOYD & Co."

A prospectus has been issued of a new metropolitan joint stock Bank, to be called the East London Bank, with a capital of £10,000,000, in shares of £50.

The east of London, comprising the districts of the docks, the shipping-houses, &c., is yet without any Bank expressly established for it, and it is on this ground the new undertaking is proposed.

The *Daily News'* city article says:

"The active demand for Bank shares continues, and prices are still rising."

Mr. MASON, the Envoy for the Southern States, left London yesterday evening by the mail train for Paris.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James from the United States, and afterward President of the Republic, arrived in London a few days ago.

It is said the Lord Mayor will succeed to the Presidency of the Irish Society, in the room of Alderman HUMPHREYS.

Prince NAPOLEON is on a visit at Woburn Abbey.

The Fourth battalion of the military train corps, numbering 200 rank and file, received orders yesterday to be in readiness for immediate embarkation for New-Zealand. The Fifty-5th regiment of foot are likewise stated to be under orders for New-Zealand.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

It is still affirmed in the best financial circles that there will shortly be an issue of 30,000,000 francs in consolidates for the payment of the Syrian Indemnity.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Letters received from Rome to 27th September state that the relations between Gen. MONTEZELLO and the Pontifical Government are not friendly, on account of its protection of assassins.

Commercial Intelligence per Jura.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 49,000 bales, including 12,500 to speculators and 1,500 to exporters. The market has been irregular, prices being unchanged for American, while Indian and Surats have manifested a decline of ¼d. @ ⅛d. The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull, with an upward tendency. The authenticated quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	27½d.
Mobile	Nominal.	27½d.
Uplands	Nominal.	27d.

The stock in port is estimated at 383,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are dull and tend downwards. Previous to steady. BACON firmer.

The PRODUCE market is steady.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £116,000.

American securities are flat without sales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount is exceedingly active at rates above the Bank minimum. Funds quiet and steady. Revenue returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30, show a slight falling off, owing to the reduction on tea and the income tax.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 2.

SUGAR, not much business; rates unchanged. COFFEE quiet and unchanged. TEA: limited business at last week's rates. RICE, prices stiffer, and several parcels sold. SALTPETRE firm, sales small. TALLOW, not much wanted; New P. Y. C. 44s. 6d. on the spot.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

English Wheat in steady demand at Monday's terms; but in foreign, not much doing. Flour trade is quiet. Barley slow of sale and easier. Prime Oats fully rates, but common dull of sale and easier. No change in Malt, Peas or Beans.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following are the closing prices: Consols, for money, 93¾@93⅞; for account, 93⅞@93⅞; Three per Cents, 91¾@92.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

CHANGE OF POSITION BY THE REBELS.

Attempts to Drive Our Army Out of Chattanooga.

THE EFFORTS TO CUT OUR COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

Things are unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they have had about ten pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery on Mission Ridge. Some of the enemy's pieces are heavy, and all seem to carry well. They hold both Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, from which they throw shells on both the 4th and 5th instt. On the latter day about 150 shells were thrown by the enemy. They, however, inflicted no damage beyond wounding three men, and killing one horse.

We have several lines of intrenchments, and extensive earthworks are still going up. The plan of the enemy appears to be not to make an attack in front, but to compel us to abandon Chattanooga by simply holding us in our present position, with their army in our rear, annoying us with their artillery, and breaking our lines of communication by cavalry raids in our rear. The last part of this programme is now being carried out by the Wheeler cavalry, which managed to cross the Tennessee at Cotton Port Ferry, near Nashville.

After crossing the main body moved right on in a northern direction. A part of the force left in with the train of the Fourteenth corps, near Anderson, in the Sequatchey Valley, stampeded off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 or 300 wagons, about 20 of which were loaded with ammunition, and the remainder with clothing and supplies.

The mules they could not run off they shot, to the number of several hundred, as they were leaving the scene of destruction. Col. ——, commanding a cavalry division, came up with a part of his command, consisting of the Second Indiana, First Wisconsin, and First East Tennessee Cavalry, attacked them at once, and had a running fight with them to Dunlop, in which 120 rebels were killed and wounded. Our men used their sabres alone.

On the 7th a general order was issued in accordance with instructions from the War Department, consolidating the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps into Fourth corps, and ordering their commanders Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN, before a Court of Inquiry at Indianapolis.

The same order announces Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS as Chief of Staff, in place of Gen. GARFIELD, who vacates the position to assume his seat in Congress. All the divisions of the army will be consolidated into six, to form the 14th and 4th corps, with Gens. THOMAS and GRANGER as commanders. The three under the former will be commanded by Gens. BAIRD, DAVIS and ROUSSEAU, and those under the latter, by Gens. WOOD, SHERIDAN and PALMER. Gen. BARNARD will be Chief of Artillery.

Gen. ROSECRANS denies officially to have brought any charges against Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN. It is generally believed these officers will show a much better record than the reports circulating in regard to them warrant.

With the assistance of reinforcements already arrived, movements will soon be made that, it is hoped, will drive the enemy from our front.

The army is still well supplied with everything but clothing and blankets, the want of which in the unusually cool weather causes considerable suffering.

All the wounded able to bear removal have been sent North. The casualties in the late battles will not be less than 15,000.

On Thursday the rebels from the opposite side of the river fired into our wagons and ambulance trains passing over the Valley Road, wounding two men, and killing and wounding several mules. They seem determined on embarrassing our transportation in every possible way.

Two forces of WHEELER, after burning a portion of Shelbyville, were attacked by Col. CAHEN, not far from that place, on Wednesday. We killed 100 of the enemy, took 300 prisoners, and three pieces of artillery.

The rebels were pursued by our forces in direction of Fayetteville, overtaken, and 300 more prisoners lost by them. At last accounts they were making their way into the interior, closely pursued by our cavalry, which is regarded sufficient to take care of them.

ROSSY has crossed the Tennessee with a thousand men. He passed through Larkinsville on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Thursday, and made off in the direction of Winchester. On Friday night they drove in our pickets at the Tunnel, this side of Cowan. Some damage was done by throwing stones but to no great extent, and the obstructions have been removed.

Gen. HOUZER sent a force last night to that point but the rebels did not venture an attack.

There seems to be good reason for believing that the rebels had a fight among themselves on last Monday, in which 500 or 600 were killed and wounded.

Deserters which have come in confirm the statement, but differ as to the cause and force engaged. One version is that the Georgia troops refused to cross the Chickamauga, and that WITHER's division was sent down to compel them; and the other that the Tennessee troops had refused to obey orders, and that LONGSTREET's forces were sent against them with the result indicated.

The lines of battle and the flash of the guns could be distinctly seen from the mountain tops. It will be remembered that this occurred at the time of their cannonading on Monday, by which we concluded this was the nature of their trouble.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Oct. 12.

SHELBY's and COFFEY's raiders left the Pacific Railroad Saturday, moved north and reached Booneville yesterday morning. They burned no railroad property at Pisgah, as previously reported, but plundered the town of a large amount of money. The *citizens of Warfield, Greenfield, and other towns* through which the rebels passed, suffered in a like manner.

The Federal troops from several directions are closing in on them, and although our forces consist principally of infantry, military authorities are sanguine of capturing them.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Oct. 12.

Matters are unchanged at the front and telegraph communication uninterrupted.

Col. DUNAT, Inspector on Gen. ROSECRANS' staff, goes northward to-morrow on sick furlough.

Gens. NEGLEY, CRITTENDEN and McCOOK are in town to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 12.

Discredited reports of a large rebel cavalry force in the vicinity of Tompkinsville prevail here.

REPORTS FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

The Cavalry and Infantry Fight on Saturday.

Lee Across the Rapidan and Meade Across the Rappahannock.

Attempt to Flank Meade's Right Wing.

RUMORS ABOUT LONGSTREET.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

Early on Saturday a brigade of cavalry belonging to KILPATRICK's division, attempted a reconnoissance on the south side of Robertson's River. They were attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry, amply supported by infantry and artillery, under command of STUART in person. The infantry force was one of EWELL's divisions, and numbered about 8,000 men.

A brisk fight ensued, lasting about an hour, when our cavalry was compelled to fall back upon their infantry supports, which were near James' City, a small village, about three miles from Culpeper southwesterly. At this place another conflict ensued, in which our infantry supports were worsted, and compelled to retire, the rebels capturing about 100 of the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York.

Our cavalry again formed into line and made a splendid charge upon the rebels, and recaptured all the prisoners taken except fifteen or twenty. Rebel reinforcements coming to the assistance of the rebels, our forces were pushed back to Culpeper, skirmishing all the way. Heavy firing in the afternoon indicated that the engagement had been renewed.

LATER.

Later intelligence from the front says our forces have evacuated Culpeper. Such stores as could not be conveniently removed were burnt. Their value, however, is trifling.

It is reported that the whole rebel army has crossed the Rapidan. Further, that Gen. MEADE has fallen back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. Prisoners captured on Saturday state that LONGSTREET's corps had returned from the Southwest. This, however, is doubtful, at Headquarters. The rebels commenced to cross the Rapidan on Thursday, moving in the direction of Madison Court-House, with the evident intention of turning Gen. MEADE's right wing.

Heavy cavalry reinforcements have been sent to the front.

It is reported that rebel cavalry hold the gaps in the Bull Run Mountains. The large cavalry force sent from here yesterday, however, will speedily dislodge them from their positions. The rebel force holding the gaps is supposed to be WARD's and MOSBY's men.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

A Combined Attack to be Made on October 11.

The Harbor Obstructions to be Removed.

Greek Fire Again Thrown Into the City.

The Prisoners Captured in the Attack on Fort Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, from Pensacola, Key West and Charleston Bar, has arrived here.

She reports there was to be a combined army and naval attack at Charleston on the 11th inst.

In connection with the above, the following from the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, written from Charleston harbor, 8th inst., is of interest:

"There are indications now that the present inactivity will not be of many days' continuance. Gen. GILLMORE has forced his works forward with remarkable rapidity, considering their magnitude and the natural and artificial obstructions in his way. The troops have worked hard, nearly every regiment on the island taking its turn every other day in the trenches for fatigue duty. All this has, however, been cheerfully borne, the soldiers having an unlimited confidence in Gen. GILLMORE, that has secured from them an individual interest and cooperation in the accomplishment of his plans. The navy is also preparing for the renewal of the attack. *Within the last twenty-four hours there have been important arrivals here of means for the removal of the rebel obstructions*, which we may soon hope to see successfully applied. The monitors now here are the *Lehigh, Nahant, Weehawken, Montauk* and *Catskill*."

The Boston *Herald* has a letter from the fleet at Charleston, Oct. 3, which says:

"Last evening Gen. GILLMORE sent one of his Greek fire shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours.

"This will be warm work here before this reaches you, if nothing interferes in the meantime to put a stop to the grand work. All things are ready."

THE CAPTURED BOAT'S CREW OF THE HOUSATONIC.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

The following extract of a letter is from

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The following are the places where the several Boards of Registry meet to-day:

JOSEPH B. YOUNG,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are designated as the places in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered. In some cases, however, resolutions are pending to change the places, which will be duly noted hereafter.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Nov. 3, 1863.

FIRST WARD.

First district, at No. 36 Greenwich-street.
Second district, at No. 82 Greenwich-street.
Third district, at No. 116 Greenwich-street.
Fourth district, at No. 75 Duane-street.
Fifth district, at No. 101 Broad-street.

SECOND WARD.

First district, at No. 40 Ann-street.
Second district, at No. 15 Essex-street.

THIRD WARD.

First district, at No. 160 Greenwich-street.
Second district, at No. 206 Bowery-street.
Third district, at No. 209 Greenwich-street.
Fourth district, at No. 2 Hudson-street.

FOURTH WARD.

First district, at No. 11 Jacob-street.
Second district, at No. 5 Duane-street.
Third district, at No. 12 New-Bowery.
Fourth district, at No. 64 Division-street.
Fifth district, at No. 45 James-street.
Sixth district, at No. 61 Cherry-street.
Seventh district, at No. 42 Catharine-street.

FIFTH WARD.

First district, No. 60 Leonard-street.
Second district, No. 26 Walker-street.
Third district, No. 127 Franklin-street.
Fourth district, No. 137 West Broadway.
Fifth district, No. 228 Duane-street.
Sixth district, No. 255 Greenwich-street.
Seventh district, No. 6[illegible] Canal-street.
Eighth district, No. 22 Desbrosses-street.

SIXTH WARD.

First district, No. 8 Chambers-street.
Second district, Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Reade streets.
Third district, No. 38 City Hall-place.
Fourth district, No. 73 Elizabeth-street.
Fifth district, No. 52 Centre-street.
Sixth district, No. 7 Mulberry-street.
Seventh district, No. 103 Mott-street.
Eighth district, No. 50 Elm-street.
Ninth district, No. 97 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

First district, No. 28 Henry-street.
Second district, No. 163 Cherry-street.
Third district, No. 66 Hamilton-street.
Fourth district, No. 62 Monroe-street.
Fifth district, No. 62 Pike-street.
Sixth district, Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-street.
Seventh district, No. 1 Montgomery-street.
Eighth district, No. 57 Montgomery-street.
Ninth district, No. 62 Gouverneur-street.
Eleventh district, No. 219 Monroe-street.

EIGHTH WARD.

First district, No. 47 Greene-street.
Second district, No. 29 Washington-street.
Third district, No. 1 Clark-street.
Fourth district, No. 66 Dominick-street.
Fifth district, No. 422 Greenwich-street.
Sixth district, No. 356 Water-street.
Seventh district, No. 19 West Eleventh-street.
Eighth district, No. 145 Varick-street.
Ninth district, No. 132 Varick-street.
Tenth district, No. 348 Spring-street.
Twelfth district, No. 107 Hudson-street.

NINTH WARD.

First district, No. 572 Greenwich-street.
Second district, No. 465 Hudson-street.
Third district, Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets.
Fourth district, No. 12 Christopher-street.
Fifth district, No. 13 Seventh-avenue.
Sixth district, No. 49 Hammond-street.
Seventh district, No. 38 Fourth-street.
Eighth district, No. 231 Ninth-avenue.
Ninth district, No. 620 Hudson-street.
Tenth district, No. 4 Bethune-street.
Eleventh district, No. 732 Greenwich-street.
Twelfth district, south-west corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

TENTH WARD.

First district, Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.
Second district, No. 72 Allen-street.
Third district, No. 64 Orchard-street.
Fourth district, No. 82 Essex-street.
Fifth district, No. 63 Eldridge-street.
Sixth district, No. 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First district, No. 641 Attorney-street.
Second district, No. 325 Stanton-street.
Third district, No. 373 Stanton-street.
Fourth district, No. 10 Lewis-street.
Fifth district, No. 19 Houston-street.
Sixth district, No. 39 Avenue C.
Seventh district, No. 9 Avenue D.
Eighth district, No. 249 First-street.
Ninth district, Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street.
Tenth district, No. 188 Lewis-street.
Eleventh district, No. 93 Avenue D.
Twelfth district, No. 226 Sixth-street.
Thirteenth district, No. 189 Eighth-street.
Fourteenth district, No. 121 Avenue D.
Fifteenth district, No. 436 Tenth-street.
Sixteenth district, No. 393 East Tenth-street.
Seventeenth district, No. 265 Eleventh-street.
Eighteenth district, No. 217 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First district, at the house of Geo. W. Jenkins, Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street.
Second district, on the southeast corner Eighty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.
Third district, at Charles Hahn's house, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third-avenue.
Fourth district, at James Roe's, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth district, at the house of Adam Hilton, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.
Sixth district, at the house of William Harris, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 145 Delancey-street.
Second district, No. 20 Attorney-street.
Third district, No. 31 Willett-street.
Fourth district, No. 111 Bleecker-street.
Fifth district, No. 7 Goerck-street.
Sixth district, No. 34 Mangin-street.
Seventh district, No. 14 Suffolk-street.
Eighth district, No. 45 Gunner-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 277 Mott-street.
Second district, No. 21 Prince-street.
Third district, No. 119 Mulberry-street.
Fourth district, No. 43 Prince-street.
Fifth district, No. 36 Marbury-place.
Sixth district, No. 174 Grand-street.
Seventh district, No. 209 Mott-street.
Eighth district, No. 122 Mott-street.
Ninth district, No. 128 Mulberry-street.
Tenth district, No. 219 Hester-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 194 Amity-street.
Second district, northeast corner Sullivan and Bleecker streets.
Third district, No. 198 Mercer-street.
Fourth district, No. 129 Waverley-place.
Fifth district, No. 128 Eleventh-street.
Sixth district, No. 7 West Eleventh-street.
Seventh district, northeast corner of Washington-place, in the University.
Eighth district, No. 12 East Houston-street.
Ninth district, No. 76 Fourth-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 48 Thirteenth-street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 72 Seventh-avenue.
Second district, No. 102 Seventh-avenue.
Third district, No. 189 Seventh-avenue.
Fourth district, No. 189 Seventh-avenue.
Fifth district, No. 304 Eighth-avenue.
Sixth district, No. 200 West Fourteenth-street.
Seventh district, No. 109 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth district, No. 61 Tenth-avenue.
Ninth district, No. 165 Ninth-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 434 West Twenty-fifth-street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 2 Stirling-place.
Second district, No. 161 East Houston-street.
Third district, No. 168 Suffolk-street.
Fourth district, No. 62 Second-avenue.
Fifth district, No. 197 East Broadway.
Sixth district, No. 128 First-avenue.
Seventh district, No. 102 East Twelfth-street.
Eighth district, No. 206½ East Thirteenth-street.
Ninth district, No. 208 First-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 113 East Eleventh-street.
Eleventh district, No. 145 East Eleventh-street.
Twelfth district, No. 81 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street.
Thirteenth district, No. 3 Avenue A, corner of First-street.
Fourteenth district, No. 223 East Eleventh-street.
Fifteenth district, No. 10 Avenue A.
Sixteenth district, No. 1374 Third-street.
Eighteenth district, No. 185 and 187 Second-street.
Nineteenth district, No. 198 Sixth-street.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 61 Union-place.
Second district, No. 85 East Ninteenth-street.
Third district, No. 704 West Twenty-fourth-street, southeast corner of Sixth-avenue.
Fourth district, southwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth district, northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
Sixth district No. 247 Second-avenue.
Seventh district, No. 379 Second-avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-fourth-street.
Eighth district, southwest corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street.
Ninth district, No. 228 East Eighteenth-street.
Tenth district, southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.
Eleventh district, northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.
Twelfth district, southeast corner of Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue.
Thirteenth district, southeast corner of Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue.
Fourteenth district, southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First district, Garvey's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.
Second district, Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets, house of J. Cain.
Third district, southwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Fourth district, northeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.
Fifth district, west side of Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth-street.
Sixth district, west side of Sixty-first-street, between First and Second-avenues, house of Edward Fagan.
Seventh district, southeast corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Eighth district, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First district, No. [illegible] Second-avenue.
Second district, No. [illegible] Third-avenue.
Third district, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue.
Fourth district, No. [illegible] Third-avenue.
Fifth district, No. 420 Fourth-avenue.
Sixth district, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue.
Seventh district, No. [illegible] Third-avenue.
Eighth district, No. 628 Eighth-avenue.
Ninth district, No. 266 Seventh-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 313 Seventh-avenue.
Eleventh district, No. 343 Seventh-avenue.
Twelfth district, No. 192 West Thirty-third-street.
Thirteenth district, No. 309 Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth district, No. 439 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First district, at southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.
Second district, at No. 130 East Twenty-eighth-street.
Third district, at northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.
Fourth district, at southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue.
Fifth district, No. 150 Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Sixth district, at No. 408 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.
Seventh district, at No. 744 Second-avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth-street.
Eighth district, at No. 344 Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets.
Ninth district, at No. 182 East Thirty-third-street, southwest corner of Third-avenue.
Tenth district, at No. 426 Fourth-avenue, east to corner of Thirty-second-street.
Eleventh district, at No. 301 Fourth-avenue.
Twelfth district, at No. 1,146 Broadway.
Thirteenth district, at No. 1,280 Broadway.
Fourteenth district, at No. 616 Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First district, at No. 99 Eighth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, east side of Eighth-avenue.
Second district, at No. 306 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, south side of Forty-second-street.
Third district, at No. 102 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, north side of Forty-second-street.
Fourth district, at No. 128 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Fifth district, at No. 310 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Sixth district, at the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.
Seventh district, at No. 362 West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Eighth district, at northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-streets.
Ninth district, at west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth-street, on Eleventh-avenue.
Tenth district, at No. 640 Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fifteenth-street, on west side of Ninth-avenue.
Eleventh district, at No. 606 Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, twenty feet south of Fifty-third-street, west side of Ninth-avenue.
Twelfth district, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.
Thirteenth district, northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-third street.
Fourteenth district, Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 12, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '71..Reg.	101⅞	100 Banks Co. Lead Co.	13
11,000 U. S. 5-20s, Vol. Co.	103⅞	100 Erie R. Pref.	35
50,000 do ..... Coupon	103⅞	100 do	35⅛
1,000 do ..... Coupon	103⅞	200 do	35⅛
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		100 Hudson River R.	128⅞
..... Notes, Feb & Aug	103⅞	100 do	128
8,000 Tenn. St. Ctf. '90	62	200 do	128
2,000 Virginia St. Ctf.	59⅞	100 Harlem R.	13
11,000 Mo. St. 6s, Int. Ctf.	50	100 do	13
12,000 Cal. St. 7s	102⅞	100 do	13
4,000 S. Car. R. 7s	50	200 Reading R.	70
10,000 do	50	100 do	70
10,000 O. & M. W. R.	20	100 do	70
11,000 do	20	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	29⅞
10,000 C. & N. W. 30 M	20	100 do	29⅞
10,000 do	20	100 do	29⅞
2,000 Tol., D. & W. 2d M.	48	100 do	29⅞
20,000 M., L. & Tut M. '53	31½	100 do	29⅞
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104⅞	100 do	29⅞
4,000 Ind. & W. 1st M.	50	100 M. Riv. & N. H. R.	100
10 Bank of Commerce	100⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R.	114⅞
10 Hanover Bank	111	50 Ill. Cen. R.	114⅞
100 Mechanics' Bank	111	200 do	114⅞
100 Am. Exp. Gold	109⅞	100 do	114⅞
117,000 do	109⅞	100 Clev. & Pit. R.	107
8,000 do	109⅞	200 do	107
200 Canton Company	38	100 do	107
100 do	38	100 do	107
100 do	38	100 do	107
100 Cum. Coal Co.	37	100 do	107
100 do	37	100 do	107
100 do	37	100 do	107
100 do	37	100 do	107
100 Quicksilver M. Co.	48	100 do	107
50 do	48	100 do	107
100 do	48	100 do	107
100 do	48	100 do	107
100 do	48	100 do	107
100 do	48	100 do	107
100 do	48	100 do	107
100 Cum. Coal Co.	37	100 Ind. & Cin. R.	78
100 do	37	100 do	78
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	200	100 do	78
50 do	200	100 do	78
100 do	200	100 do	78
100 do	200	100 do	78
100 do	200	100 do	78
100 do	200	100 do	78
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	125	100 do	78
100 do	125	100 do	78
100 do	125	100 do	78
100 do	125	100 do	78
1150 Erie Railroad	109	100 do	78
200 do	109	100 do	78
200 do	109	100 do	78
200 do	109	100 do	78
100 do	109	100 do	78
100 do	109	100 do	78
100

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A 3 COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, GENERAL WAITERS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, Laundresses, Nurses and Seamstresses, and general household servants. The largest selection of first-class servants in Brooklyn, whose references are in our hands, may be found daily at CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. 8 years established. None but the most respectable servants solicited.

A 3 COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family as above; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., second floor, back room; she has best of City references from her last place.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPectable young woman as cook, in a private family or first class boarding-house; has had much experience and fully understands the cooking of all kinds, and pastry; will be found capable and willing. Can be seen at 146 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston-sts., from 9 to 4.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; understands her business; good references given. Call at No. 128 East 26th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., front basement.

A 3 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable female, a place to do chamber-work and assist with washing, or waiting in a private family; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 61 West 30th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 17 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; ring the bell.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or general housemaid; has the best of City references from where she has lived for the last 3 years. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City references. Call at No. 422 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; is neat, attentive and obliging; refers to her last place, where she has lived a number of years. Call at 265 West 34th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl, a Protestant, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can wait on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City references. Call at No. 128 East 21st-st., a few doors east of Ninth-av., Room No. 7.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION Wanted, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse, in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; has good City references. Apply at REDHILL'S, No. 207 4th-av.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiting on the sick, or as general housework in a small family; has good City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 24 West 20th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; references from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; as chambermaid or seamstress; has ten years' references. Apply at No. 207 4th-av., in the store.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and parlor lady's maid; good sewer and reader; has been used to the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 20th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent middle aged woman; has been used to the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 29th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 18 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; ring the bell.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or general housemaid; has the best of City references from where she has lived for the last 3 years. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, WINNEBAGO INDIANS—GIANT BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GEORGE, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROMEO AND JULIET, OR, THE HOUSE DIVIDED.

BIDLO'S GARDEN—GARIBALDI, OR, THE JEWISH HOSTESS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—JOHN OF PARIS—MORNING CALL.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

OLYMPIC—THE TWO ROSNYGRATERS—BROWER AND SIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The startling report reaches us from Washington that the whole rebel army has crossed the Rapidan, and that Gen. MEADE has fallen back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. When our forces retired from Culpepper they burned such stores as could not be conveniently carried away, in order to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. The rebels are said to have commenced the passage of the Rapidan on Thursday last, moving in the direction of Madison Court-house, as stated yesterday, with the evident intention of turning Gen. MEADE's right wing. Heavy cavalry forces have been sent to our front to dislodge the rebels, who are said to be holding all the gaps in the Bull Run Mountains.

*The latest dispatches received at the head-*quarters of the army affirm positively that Gen. ROSECRANS' army is so strongly intrenched at Chattanooga as to be impregnable to any assault. The raiders that have been operating in the rear are all dispersed, the enemy in front are inactive, and our troops are in good physical condition and excellent spirits. The report is not credited at Washington that LONGSTREET'S corps has returned to its former place with the army of Gen. LEE.

By an arrival yesterday at Fortress Monroe, we have information from Charleston harbor that a combined land and naval attack was arranged for Sunday last.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 30th inst., we have full files of European journals, from which we make up an interesting budget additional to that received by telegraph and published yesterday. The speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on American topics we present *en extenso*, and it will be found well worthy of attentive perusal. The London *Times* of the 30th contains a memorial from the Manchester Southern Club, addressed to Earl RUSSELL, asking him to make representations at Washington against the unrelenting and exterminating character of the war. To this document the Secretary of Foreign Affairs had replied that he feared no representation of the British Government would do good, but that he would instruct Lord LYONS to report on the statements made in the memorial.

News one day later than that brought by the *City of Baltimore* has also reached us via Father Point by the steamship *Java*. There was nothing important, however, in the political advices. Under the announcement of the repulse of ROSECRANS, the Confederate loan had risen five per cent. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes that it was feared in Paris that the British Government was about to become less indulgent toward the South as regards the construction of war-vessels, and the French policy toward the Southern Government would be affected in consequence. The correspondent of the *Globe* states that it is merely as affecting the French position in Mexico that the American struggle excites any interest whatever in the French capital. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is reported to have been seriously ill. The assertion of Earl RUSSELL, in his recent speech, that Russia, in having failed to fulfill her treaty obligations, had forfeited the title to Poland, was generally indorsed by the Paris journals. The latest commercial reports from Liverpool to the 2d report the Cotton market unsettled and Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. The Produce market was steady. Consols closed at 93¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. McCLELLAN, having been accused of being favorable to the reelection of Gov. CURTIN in the election in Pennsylvania, which occurs to-day, has written a letter, which we give this morning, saying that this is incorrect, and that he favors the election of Judge WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate. He says he understands Judge W. to be in favor of the decisive and energetic prosecution of the war, until the military power of the *rebellion is destroyed; but also that the war should be directed* in accordance with the principles of humanity and civilization, and that its sole object is the restoration of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and completed the appointment of Inspectors of Registry, and adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning, to fill vacancies which may be occasioned by resignation.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Most of the session was spent in changing the locations of different election polls. A resolution to have a portrait of Gen. SICKLES painted and placed in the Governor's Room was presented and laid over. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen received a veto message from the Mayor on the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to estimate and report the amount of damages to the public parks occasioned by the National military while they occupied them to aid in enforcing the draft, with the view of claiming indemnity from Government. The Mayor says the presence of the military prevented a renewal of the July riots, which could not have taken place but for the absence of military force, and their presence probably saved the City from an enormous increase of the already heavy burden for damages caused by the rioters. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The price of Gold yesterday advanced to 151¾ ₩ cent., and Exchange on London to 166@166¼ ₩ cent. Government Stocks were in demand; sales of the Popular Loan, $963,000. The Railways were on the advance. Erie, 110 ₩ cent. Money steady.

Breadstuffs opened quite briskly at advanced prices, but closed tamely, yesterday. The principal kinds of Provisions were in lively demand, especially Pork and Lard, which were dearer. Whisky was less active and unsettled. Cotton, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tobacco were in good request. Groceries were quiet. Freights were inactive.

The Cattle market was filled with about 4,600 beeves yesterday, more than three-fourths of them thin, poor Cattle, showing the effects of the Summer drouth added to the advanced price of corn at the West. The demand was good and prices ruled about ½c. higher than last Monday, most sales ranging from 8c. to 10c. ₩ lb., net weight, with a small number at 10½c.@11c. Most of the stock was sold, and prices grew firmer toward night, with the prospect of a further advance on the few left over for to-day. No fresh arrivals are looked for.

A MISTAKEN CONTRETEMPS.—We find the following paragraph in the October number of BRONSON'S Quarterly Review, embodied in an article on "Catholics and the Anti-Draft Riots:"

"Add to this the *formal declaration of the* NEW-YORK TIMES, one of the organs of the Evangelical or Know-Nothing wing of the Republican party that 'as soon as they had put down the Southern Rebellion, they must turn round and put down the Catholics,' and we can understand very easily the repugnance of Catholics to the Republican party."

We find it impossible to account for the appearance of such a paragraph as this in such a quarter. It is very difficult, and not always safe, to assert that any specific sentence never did appear in the columns of any newspaper, for it may have crept in as a communication or an advertisement without the knowledge of the Editor. But to the best of our knowledge and belief no such sentence and no such sentiment as Dr. BROWNSON pretends to quote from the TIMES was ever published in its columns in any form, or at any time. Most certainly the TIMES never made any such declaration "formally" or otherwise. It never for one instant entertained any such sentiment, and would be the first to resist—as it has done heretofore whenever any occasion had arisen for it to take any action on the subject,—any such policy. We beg leave to add, for Dr. BROWNSON's information, (for we are sure the public does not need it,) that the TIMES is not "one of the organs of the Evangelical or Know-Nothing wing of the Republican Party." We did not know that the party had such a wing. We do know, as Dr. B. ought to know, that we never had anything whatever to do with the Know-Nothing party, that we always opposed its candidates, denounced its policy, and repudiated what were generally understood to be its leading principles.

No man of less ability than Dr. BROWNSON could possibly have crowded so many misstatements into so small a space.

The Issue in New-York.

The specific issue of the approaching election in this State is the merit or demerit of Gov. SEYMOUR'S official conduct. All personal considerations respecting the candidates vanish before this one supreme concern. The national questions have no force independently of this, for Gov. SEYMOUR'S record is made up of practical applications of all the opposing principles and policies. He has been almost the only opponent of the Administration in high place, and our people thereby have had the peculiar advantage of seeing with their own eyes how such opposition works. They have viewed it for the last ten months, and are now to pronounce upon it.

It is this election which will fix the position which the Empire State is to occupy in history in its relation to the Great Rebellion. That position is yet unsettled. Gov. SEYMOUR'S strength, last year, was in very considerable measure drawn from those who were dissatisfied with the management of the war, and honestly believed that his election would promote its more vigorous and effective prosecution. This object was, in fact, made very prominent in the resolutions of the nominating convention, and through the canvass. The result of the election was no real proof of hostility to the war, on the part of the majority, or a factious disposition toward the Government. The majority was only a single ten thousand, while many tens of thousands gave their votes for HORATIO SEYMOUR, with a sincere belief that he would loyally do his best, not only to keep the Government up to its line of duty, but to cooperate with it in every act calculated to give success to the war. For what Gov. SEYMOUR has actually done, that majority did not make itself responsible, because it had no foreknowledge of it; we believe no expectation even. But now his work has taken shape; everybody sees it, and understands it, as it is; and it must be either approved or condemned. The decision once given, probably, can never be revoked. Before a subsequent election can occur, the rebellion will, in all likelihood, if not entirely subdued, have become so reduced in its proportions, that there will be no longer any difference of opinion about the expediency of combating it to its end. Acquiescence in that policy will simply be a moral necessity, not at all atoning for past defection. What the *great State of New-York has got to do, if she* does not choose to pass into history as a factious, mischief-making malcontent, in the great struggle in which her sister States have won imperishable glory by their steadfast devotion, is to repudiate HORATIO SEYMOUR and his deeds, by the majority of her votes, at the coming election. If she does not do this, the dishonor which will hereafter blast all the sedition and faction developed in this war, will cleave to her; and, do what she may hereafter, she will still carry the mark of it through all time.

Are the people of this proud State prepared to inflict upon it any such odious distinction? Shall it be told by all the coming generations which are to give glory to God for the valor and faithfulness of their fathers in the great struggle for the Republic—shall it be told that New-York, in that grand old time, played false and did everything she dared to do to weaken the Government and help on the rebellion? Shall it be said that she was for suing to traitors while their bayonets were at the very heart of the Republic? That she was for making the arrest of such a fellow as VALLANDIGHAM a reason for suspending the war? That she was for destroying the credit of the Government by preventing its notes from being made a legal tender for debts? That she was for thwarting the Government in its efforts to keep up the strength of its armies in the mode settled upon by the National Congress? That she had so little sympathy with the soldiers that she not only withheld from them the right of voting, but kept coldly aloof from them, caring nothing for their wants either in camp or in hospital? That she cringed before the mob power in her legislative halls and in the streets, and by her whole tone and attitude, virtually gave it encouragement and aid? That she made it necessary for the Government to draw away from its army no less than forty regiments, in order to secure the enforcement of its laws on her soil? And that her whole conduct, all through the darkest days of the struggle was systematic faction—one long endeavor to sow distrust and discord, to break down the public spirit, and to paralyze the Government?

It is just this which is soon to be decided by the popular vote. The election of the Seymour ticket will [illegible] monial that Gov. SEYMOUR simply acted as the representative and organ of the State in all this unpatriotic conduct. It will be a formal, deliberate indorsing and sanctioning by the people of all his dark record. We do not believe this possible. We cannot conceive that the intelligent people of New-York, who really have more at stake in the preservation of the Republic, and in the supremacy of law, than any other people in the land, should be so lost to every public duty as to accept such public action as that of Gov. SEYMOUR in this dread crisis, as their own. They have endured it not because they liked it, but because they had no constitutional means of checking it. It was an abuse of power that could be remedied only at the same ballot-box from which the trust itself emanated.

An overwhelming majority in favor of the Union ticket will effectually deter Gov. SEYMOUR from all farther mischief. He is not the person to defy public opinion when once clearly pronounced. None of our public men has more *finesse* than he, and in his way he is a consummate manager. But he lacks the stamina, or, if you prefer, he has too much discretion, to persist in carrying out a policy once demonstrated to be obnoxious to the people. If the ballot-box will but speak emphatically against him in November, the second year of his administration will be comparatively harmless. He may not be *stimulated to anything like the high-hearted activity* in aiding the contest which distinguishes the loyal Governors. With his nature and aims, that is hardly to be expected. But, at the very least, his factious spirit will succumb, and he will be content to give the Government no further trouble. Let the people bring him even to this condition, and it will be a public relief, quite valuable enough to repay any effort that may be necessary to secure it. The freemen of the Empire State were never called to a public duty more deeply involving its interests and honor.

Emancipation in the Slave States.

The *Tribune* closes an article on the contest going on in Missouri and Maryland between the friends of immediate and gradual emancipation, with the following:

"But we are puzzled when the N. Y. Times to-day *pitches heading into the Radicals of Missouri, and to-morrow extends a velvet paw to those of Maryland.* To ride two horses running wildly in opposite directions, may well tax the skill of the cleverest equestrian; put this feat is a touch beyond that."

We will endeavor to explain what puzzles the *Tribune*. We regard the contest between the Radicals and Conservatives of Missouri and Maryland as purely a domestic controversy. It is for the people of those States to decide for themselves whether they will abolish Slavery instantly or by a slower and more gradual process. It is eminently just and proper that they should discuss it, divide into parties upon it, and canvass it thoroughly—for it is to them a question of the greatest possible interest and importance, and we regard it as among the brightest and most encouraging signs of the times that this great question is coming to form the staple of political controversies in the Slave States, where hitherto it has been a crime to moot the question of emancipation at all.

We beg the *Tribune* to understand in the next place that with this contest between the two parties in each State, we have not interfered. We regard the question as one which the people of the States have a right and are in duty bound to settle for themselves. Which party is in the right and which in the wrong, we are not in position to judge. We have full faith, however, that under the new order of things in which discussion of the subject of Slavery is perfectly free, the people of those States will reach a just, a wise, and a safe decision. And we are for leaving them entirely free to settle the matter in their own way and in accordance with their own convictions of justice and of good policy.

What we complain of in the radicals of Missouri is, that they are not content to fight the battle on their own soil, and on its merits. They have made a vehement and menacing attempt to coerce the President and Government of the United States to take sides with them, as a party, in this controversy; and by way of aiding this endeavor, they have sought to array public sentiment in this City and elsewhere in their behalf, on the plea that all in Missouri who oppose immediate emancipation are disloyal,—are, in fact, aiders and abettors of the rebellion. Every gradual emancipationist is denounced by them as an enemy of the Government,—as an ally of the rebel Confederacy. This seems to us utterly unfair and most mischievous. We are unwilling to see any such test of loyalty set up in Missouri or anywhere else. We are opposed to all such attempts to narrow the platform on which loyal men everywhere are invited to stand in support of the Union and the Constitution. If these attempts are allowed to succeed in Missouri, we shall speedily see them applied here. Indeed, we can already detect indications of a disposition, in certain quarters, to regard as doubtful the loyalty of every man who does not subscribe to instant and universal emancipation as a fundamental article in the Union creed. We regard the attempt as untimely, unwise, and likely to be of infinite injury to the Union cause; and we regard all men, in Missouri and elsewhere, who persist in forcing it upon public attention, and into heated public controversy, while the whole energy and the united efforts of the country are required to close the war and end the rebellion, as practically damaging the cause they profess to serve.

This is the reason why we have censured the Radicals of Missouri,—not because they favor immediate in preference to gradual emancipation, but because they seek to make that party platform a test of loyalty at home and abroad. Thus far we have had no occasion to find similar fault with the action of the emancipationists of Maryland. They seem competent and willing to decide this question for themselves, and neither seek to embarrass [illegible] Gov. SEYMOUR [illegible] contest, nor hold public meetings here to inflame public sentiment against the President because he does not yield to their coercion. We hope the *Tribune* understands us now.

The New Attack on Charleston.

The prolonged lull in active operations by our forces before Charleston has reduced the progress of the siege to a subordinate place in the public attention; but the old interest will be in a measure revived by the announcement that a combined attack of the land and naval forces was set down in the programme for the 11th instant.

We make no doubt that the interval, which has been one of silence to the public, has been well employed in preparations to make the coming attack effective. On the part of Gen. GILLMORE, we know that he has had all his available force employed on the works on Morris Island. These works have a double object, namely, defensive and offensive. The former, consisting of earthworks, rifle-pits, palisades, &c., have for their aim to render the foothold of the forces on the island permanent, and secure them against any assault in overwhelming numbers which the rebels might attempt. The offensive preparations consist of the erection of heavy siege batteries to be used in the reduction of the *fortifications on the right side of the harbor* and of the city itself. Forts Wagner and Gregg, whose capacity to endure hard pounding *was very effectually tested during six* weeks' battering, have been remodeled to suit the new lines of fire and very greatly strengthened; they give Gen. GILLMORE an excellent *point d'appui* for the work that remains.

With respect to Admiral DAHLGREN's share of the programme, we are less perfectly informed. His, however, is now the leading part. Charleston never will be taken, in spite of all the shelling which GILLMORE may do from his batteries, until the iron-clads are thrown into the harbor to assail the rebel works in close encounter. Gen. GILLMORE can indeed render the fleet very important assistance by engaging the rebel works and neutralizing their fire while Admiral DAHLGREN passes in to Rebellion Reads to attack the enemy's fixed and floating defences; but this service can only be of the nature of cooperation—the brunt of the work must now fall on the fleet. The unseen obstacles are probably much more dreaded by the naval men than the open enginery which the rebels can employ. It is fair to presume that Admiral DAHLGREN has by this time made himself acquainted with the real nature and extent of the harbor obstructions; and indeed an item in the latest intelligence from the fleet is to the effect that new appliances for their removal has just arrived.

There is one element in the problem of entering the harbor with the iron fleet which is rarely taken into account, but which is probably regarded by the naval men as the most formidable of all the difficulties of the task. This is the difficulty of navigation in an exceedingly intricate channel, and the consequent great danger of getting aground under fire. When Admiral DUPONT was asked, previously to his attack in April last, what danger he most feared in entering the harbor, he replied, significantly, "*the bottom.*" This consideration makes a high order of seamanship an indispensable requisite in the intellectual qualifications of the naval chief commanding this enterprise. Admiral DAHLGREN, an excellent bureau officer, has yet to prove whether he be possessed of this faculty.

We have never concealed our opinion that the reduction of the land and water defences of Charleston, on the construction of which so much skill and labor have been spent by the rebel engineers, is a problem of the very first magnitude. We have from the first never *shared the popular illusions as to its speedy* accomplishment. If done by Christmas, it will be excellent work, and quicker time than the allied forces took to reduce Sebastopol—a much easier task. Its execution presents a host of untried problems. We have little experience either of the obstacles to be overcome or of the means by which they are to be overcome. The task demands on the part of the military commander the greatest science and energy, and on the part of the naval commander a rare union of skill and seamanship, of pluck and prudence. As a matter of course, it demands the most hearty and harmonious cooperation between the chiefs of the united services employed on the great work.

The prolonged season of grace which the rebels at Charleston have enjoyed, has somewhat restored their fallen spirits, and their journals, which under the weighty arguments of our heavy ordnance, employed themselves a few weeks ago in mildly preparing their readers for the speedy fall of the city, are now indulging in the staple rebel rhodomontade about the absurdity of dreaming that Charleston ever would, could, or should be taken, &c., &c. The next steamer ought to bring tidings of the new aspect which the fresh attack, announced as to be undertaken yesterday, will have put upon the question.

Earl Russell on the War.

Earl RUSSELL'S speech, which we publish in another column, adds convincing proof to the many we have already noticed, of the improved tone of English feeling toward this country. Its spirit is thoroughly friendly, and although he endeavors to vindicate the past action of the British Government in regard to the rebellion, he shows very clearly that he has no intention now of doing anything on their behalf beyond the most rigid requirements of a neutral position.

One of the most significant paragraphs in his speech is that in which he recognizes the fact that the steam rams, now building in British ports for the rebel service, are unlike ordinary ships of war in this respect—that they require no armaments to give them a belligerent character;—they are, in *themselves*, and without any further armament, adapted to the purposes and the uses of war. To permit ships of this kind, therefore, to leave British ports, Earl RUSSELL says would expose the good faith of the Government to grave suspicion. This is a decided advance on the position heretofore taken by the British Government, which has insisted on proof of the intent to use these vessels for warlike purposes as the indispensable condition of their detention. Now that their character is held to carry this proof with it, the case is relieved of all embarrassment.

Earl RUSSELL deprecates with earnestness and feeling the language used in this country calculated to arouse hostility between England and the United States. He makes no complaint of the Secretary of State in this respect, but expresses surprise at the tone and tenor of Mr. SUMNER's recent speech. He thinks that a majority of the people of Great Britain sympathizes with the Government of the United States in its contest with the rebellion, but insists that England must act with the strictest justice toward both parties.

The speech is certainly indicative of increasingly friendly sentiments toward this country, and cannot fail to produce good results on both sides of the water.

POLITICS OR THE DAY—OHIO.

Ohio Election—Condition and Results of the Democratic Party.

THE EXODUS, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

On the 13th is the Ohio election, and the issues of the day have caused great excitement in *Ohio, and great interest everywhere. No more* singular issue was ever presented, and no greater proof can be given of the extreme liberty which prevails in our country. In what other country could a convict for disloyalty be made a candidate for eminent office? In what other country could the possible election of such a candidate be anticipated with joy by the enemies of that country? The manner of VALLANDIGHAM'S nomination, and the manner of the canvass, are among the curious exhibitions of human nature. The Democracy of Ohio seems to have thought that because there was once in the world such men as HAMPDEN and SYDNEY—(SYDNEY, by the way, conspired with the enemies of his country, and is a fit parallel)—they could make a martyr out of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. It is true there was some difference in their capacities and positions, but that makes no difference to a modern Democrat. It is true, also, that they will have a martyrdom; but it will be the martyrdom of the Democratic party. Impressed with this idea, the shrewd men of the party could not restrain the commonality from nominating VALLANDIGHAM. They did it. Then came the canvass. What a canvass! They first began with the murdered liberty of speech, killed by order "No. 38." But what man could stand up and talk about liberty of speech and the "tyrant LINCOLN" when he was using the whole vocabulary of language to abuse the order, the law martial and the said "tyrant LINCOLN." That soon came to an end, and the canvass has been closed in the proper form—a Democratic defence of the corner-stone of Republican institutions—Slavery. DAN. VOORHEES, of Indiana, who is claimed to be a great Democratic orator, has been in Ohio proving that the negro is not equal to the white man, and ergo he is to be kept a slave. It is a poor soil to cultivate such plants as that in. Ohio has from the beginning set her face steadily against any form of human bondage, and has never wavered an instant. Mr. VOORHEES soon found himself out of place. The campaign is closing with an occasional speech from Mr. PUGH, but mostly with the popgun firing, on the part of the Democracy, of the minor leaders whom they selected a year ago to shine in the Congress of the United States.

The position of the Democratic party in Ohio is a curious one. Let no one suppose this is a new position with them; or that they ever did, as a party, profess to be for the war. No. Two years since they kept up their party organization, and most of them were against the war. They only differed in the candidate. They did not want a martyr then, but nominated Mr. JEWETT, a War Democrat, and he was beaten by Gov. TOD—about 50,000 majority. The best thing they could have done in 1863 would have been the nomination of JEWETT. But that *would not have availed; for Ohio has never had a Democratic majority.* It is true the Democratic party has been in power in Ohio—by the division or permission of their opponents. CASS received the vote of Ohio in 1848, and PIERCE in 1852; but no well-informed man will pretend that the third party votes given to FILLMORE and BELL were more than one-tenth of them Democratic. In 1860, LINCOLN received about 20,000 majority over DOUGLAS, BELL and BRECKINRIDGE—all put together. The Democrats could not have elected over five members of Congress in 1862, but for the absence of the soldiers, a great majority of whom were Republicans. Aside from all this, however, the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM was in itself an insult to the common sense of the people.

Now, what is the tendency and result of this to the Democratic party? They have put themselves voluntarily on the ground of the old Hartford Convention Federalists, and can they ever reorganize their party? Will it do ten years hence for a candidate before the people to say that in the year 1863, when the country was waging its deadly conflict against enemies at home and abroad—when it was the last bulwark of freedom for the poor and the oppressed—when Liberty, exiled from all the earth, raised her hands in supplications for help—will it do then to stand before the people, and say, "I was for Slavery in 1863—I was for State Rights—I was for Conservatism—I was for the Democracy—I voted for VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD or SEYMOUR?" Or, perhaps he will say: "I was for the 'Crittenden Compromise'—I wanted it 'aif and 'aif'—I wanted a little more sugar in my peach—I wanted to black boots a little longer for those noble gentlemen, the chivalry of the South." I say, how will that sound ten years hence? If there be any young man ambitious of political honors, let him hesitate before he winds the funeral cypress of death around his living brow.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "Ernani" was not performed last evening, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Signor MARIANI—who was suddenly seized with almost absolute extinction of voice on Saturday night. In its stead BELLINI'S "Norma" was given—a work in which the ladies of the company are always heard to the greatest advantage. Mme. MARIOT sings and acts superbly as the *Druidess*, and Mlle. GRIZZI is thoroughly admirable as *Adalgisa*. The grand duet in the second act received the best of treatment from these artists, and was rapturously applauded. Signor BLANCHI, as *Orovaso*, sang with much spirit, and liberally revealed the wealth of his voice. The tenor part was intrusted hastily to Signor TAMAGNO, who sang it with taste and discretion. For such a role he is more than sufficient. The choruses and orchestra were good. The Wednesday and Saturday opera of "Lucia" will be sung, and on the intervening evenings the Brooklyn people will have a performance of Italian opera.

WINTER GARDEN.—The play of "Rip Van Winkle" had to be postponed last night, owing to the sudden illness of Miss ADA CLIFTON. The work will be brought out on Wednesday next.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Gen. McClellan Declares for the Democratic Candidate.

His Opinions on Judge Woodward and the War.

The following letter explains itself:

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that, if I voted or spoke, it would be in favor of Gov. CURTIN. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics, and I had determined to adhere to this course; but it is obvious that I cannot long maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia *Press*. I desire to state clearly and distinctly that, having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge WOODWARD, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge WOODWARD to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized nations. And, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge WOODWARD my votes and my vote.

I am very respectfully yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

A LOYAL VIRGINIAN ADDRESS.

An address will shortly be presented to the President by the people of Virginia. It will indorse him thoroughly for what he has done, and patriotically upbraid him for not doing more. It will advise that means be adopted to gradually or immediately purge Eastern Virginia of Slavery, and will condemn unauthorized Provost-Marshals and Jayhawker Unionists severely.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE THEATER.

The President, accompanied by several of his Cabinet, attended Grover's theatre to-night to witness the play of "Macbeth" as rendered by those eminent artists—DAVENPORT, WALLACK and Mrs. FARREN.

GEN. HARTSUFF.

Gen. HARTSUFF has been relieved of the command of the Ninth army corps, and appointed to another command.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

Lord LYONS and Admiral MILNE, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, Gen. HALLECK, and other distinguished personages, to-day visited the fortifications and other points of interest around Washington.

CURTIS MEN.

The number of Curtis voters sent from this district is nearly ten thousand, exclusive of soldiers.

THE BELGER COURT-MARTIAL.

The proceedings in the BELGER Court-martial for the second time have been referred back to Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT, who will necessarily be obliged to deliver another opinion. It will be remembered that the Court-martial returned a verdict acquitting BELGER.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SICK SOLDIERS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Eleven hundred sick soldiers have reached here recently, from the Army of the Potomac, and are in the hospitals.

VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON, ETC.

Admiral MILNE and his suite, with Lord LYONS and the entire British Legation, attended by the Secretary of State and Assistant, and a son of the Secretary of War, yesterday visited Mount Vernon and paid their homage at the tomb of WASHINGTON. The excursion was made in the steamer *Curtis Martin*, and was, in all respects a pleasant one to the distinguished party. The naval officers stationed on the Potomac in the vicinity, waited on the Admiral, and were received by him with great courtesy. To-day, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, with a proper military escort, the party visited the Convalescent Camp, the Contraband Camp, and other places of interest in the Department of Washington.

ARREST OF BROKERS IN REBEL NOTES.

Two men were arrested yesterday and committed to the Central Guard-house, for dealing in Confederate money.

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION STILL WAITING.

The President has not yet completed his reply to the Missouri and Kansas delegation.

A Large Fire in Cherry-street.

ELEVEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH—DESTRUCTION OF A LUMBER-YARD.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stables, No. 174 Cherry-street, owned by the estate of A. WILLMOTT. This building was totally destroyed. It was valued at about $1,000, no insurance. In the stable there were a large number of horses, belonging to different persons. Eleven of them, valued in the aggregate at $1,500, were burned to death. There was no insurance upon them. Two frames extended for premises Nos. 172, 170 and 168, owned and occupied by Mr. G. H. [illegible], as a lumber-yard. Mr. J.'s damage on lumber will amount to about $12,000. He is insured for $14,000, as follows: North River Insurance Company, $4,000; Peter Cooper, $2,000; Guyuesant, $2,000; Rutgers' Insurance Company, $2,000; Pacific, $2,000, and Tradesmen's, $2,000. No. 172 Cherry-street and Nos. 70, 72 and 74 Market-street were considerably damaged. Fire-Marshal BARAM yesterday made an investigation into the origin of the fire, and the evidence adduced shows that it started from some boys, who were sleeping in the stable, using matches.

VISIT TO THE NILE.—Mayor OPDYKE, CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., PETER COOPER, Esq., Surveyor AMERMAN, and other gentlemen, visited the British flag-ship *Nile* yesterday afternoon, and met a most cordial reception from Capt. BARNARD.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *George Leary* was successfully launched from the yard of Mr. JOHN SPACK, on Saturday last, when she was towed to the Fulton Iron Works to receive her engines. She is intended for trading to the Gulf ports.

TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Yesterday morning, J. G. GOULD and G. S. Pritchard, blockade-runners, were consigned to Fort Lafayette. The latter made an attempt to escape his doom by pleading that he was a Frenchman. It was of no use, the fact that he was a Georgian being ascertained.

THE HARTFORD.—The flagship *Hartford* left for sea yesterday morning, but without Admiral FARRAGUT. The Admiral has been at Tarrytown for the past few days.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charity, Education, and Relief Commission.

This Committee sent out thirty substitutes yesterday. The following table shows the work of the Committee up to last Saturday night:

Ward or Assembly District.	No. who furnished substitutes.	No. who furnished substitutes in part.	No. who offered to go to war.	Total Class.
Tompkins	18	—	—	18
Tompkins	639	11	—	650
Lower Assembly	243	24	—	267
Active ex. Firemen	47	19	—	66
Indigent Persons	651	22	5	678
Totals	1,599	76	5	1,679

Our Russian Guests.

Another Russian vessel, the dispatch steamer Almaz, Commander Zelenaia, has arrived and joined the fleet. The Almaz is a screw steamer, of 1,600 tons, engines of 300-horse power, and crew of 150, officers and men.

The Citizens' banquet at the Astor House last evening was a brilliant affair. The host was very fully represented, and the "citizens" of New-York advantageously displayed themselves in the matter of liberal hospitality. As it was desired that the intention of a "private" dinner should be preserved, more extended reportorial notice is not given.

The Visit to the Institutions.

To-day the officers of all the foreign men-of-war now in our harbor—Russian, English, French—visit by invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction all the Public Institutions. The invitation is also extended to all the military and naval officers of the United States in the City, and we are requested to state to any of them whom notes of invitation have not yet reached, through delay or unintentional omission, that they are invited and expected.

The steamer leaves from the United States Barge office, Battery, at 9½ A. M., and from Bellevue Hospital Landing, Twenty-sixth-street, East River, at 10 A. M.

The visit will be one in which it is expected all the foreign Ministers here, who have also been invited, will participate. Randall's and Blackwell's Island will be visited, and the institutions on each inspected. It is not intended to make the occasion to any degree a formal one. If any formalities are observed they will be on the occasion of the collation, which will be served at the Island, at the house of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and they will be brief and unstudied.

The visit will be one of great interest to the guests, undoubtedly, and will add valuably to the stock of knowledge that they have gleaned, besides affording them a pleasant social experience.

Trial of James Galvin for Arson.

OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE BARNARD.

The Oyer and Terminer presented the usual crowded appearance at the opening of the Court, and District-Attorney Hall announced that there were several cases ready to be proceeded with. The case of Bowman, indicted for the murder of the negro Williams, in Leroy-street, of which officers McAllister was on last Friday acquitted. The case of Lane and Cassidy, for murder, were also announced as ready, but counsel for the defence not being prepared, the case of James Galvin, for arson, was taken up and proceeded with.

Before the District-Attorney opened the case of Galvin to the jury, the Grand Jury appeared in Court, and handed to the Clerk a large batch of indictments, and then retired for further business.

Adam Chaisman was brought up for sentence, having plead guilty to an indictment for rape. He appeared by Judge Smalley, who stated that he had heretofore been a character for being an industrious, orderly and well-disposed citizen, and had a large family of small children, and on these grounds asked the clemency of the Court in passing sentence upon him. Judge Barnard stated that he felt sorry for the prisoner's wife and family, but that he also felt equally sorry for the six or seven hundred people who have suffered by these rioters; that as the prisoner had already spent three months in the City Prison he would allow that to him in the sentence, and then sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary.

The case of Galvin was then proceeded with, a jury having been impanelled. The District-Attorney, opening the case, said that the prisoner was indicted for arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the premises of Eliza Murphy, situated on the corner of Ninety-fifth-street; that he was arrested on the premises shortly after the fire broke out, and did not deny that he set fire to them.

The first witness called was George Brown.—I am an officer of the Twenty-third Precinct; went to the premises with a squad of five men, and the first person I saw was the prisoner; I immediately arrested him; I found the prisoner with Saleman and Kelly (indicted with him) when I went in, and the place was full of smoke; I never knew what the smoke came from until about two weeks after; Mrs. Murphy's shanty was at that time a drinking-house.

Mary Wilkinson, sworn—Resides in the vicinity of Mrs. Murphy; the prisoner was in my store with Saleman and Kelly; they took a drink and went directly over to Mrs. Murphy's, kicked open the door, and commenced breaking Mrs. Murphy's chairs and tables; they then set the place on fire; I could see them from my house as they scratched the match; this happened about twenty minutes past two that night; I was up, because I had been attracted by their noise.

Mrs. Wilkinson identifies the prisoner as one who went into Mr. Murphy's and set the place on fire.

Eliza Murphy, sworn—Is the person whose premises were burned; knew the prisoner before he was arrested; he came in one night and had a stone with him, and told me he'd have my life that night; I shut my place up at nine o'clock; I woke up in the night and heard them breaking my chairs, bottles and crockery; I kept a little liquor store then, and sold candies and tobacco.

Charles O'Neil was the last witness sworn. He stated that he would not be tampered wid; that he was Irish and spoke nothing but Irish, and didn't care for the Judge or jury, but finally consented to testify that he remembered the evening of the fire; that he went into Mrs. Murphy's house and there saw a fire in Mrs. Murphy's premises, and says I to Mrs. Murphy: Wake up Mrs. Murphy, you are all on fire, Mrs. Murphy, what will become of yourself, Mrs. Murphy, and yer helpless babes, Mrs. Murphy, if yer burned out; I then went down and I quenched the fire, when three men came in and asked for something to drink; says I, What have I to do with Mrs. Murphy's drinks? one of them fired a bottle at my head, which was Mr. Saleman; I got the fire out and that's all I know.

The prosecution here rested, the case will be opened for the defence by Mr. Blanchard to-day at 11 o'clock.

The Court then adjourned.

Another Alleged Rioter Arrested.

MURDER OF A WHITE WOMAN.

Wm. Cozzens, proprietor of a grocery-store at No. 120 Thomas-street, was arraigned yesterday before Coroner Collis, and by that official committed to the Tombs to answer for causing the death of Mrs. Ann Dessemond, a white woman, on Wednesday, July 15, the third day of the riots. From the testimony it appears that the deceased was the wife of a colored man. On the day above named, it is alleged that Cozzens and other rioters seized a son of deceased, a lad of about 15 years, saturated his clothes and hair with kerosene, and then procured a rope, fastened one end to a lamp-post, and were about to set him on fire, and hang him by the neck to the post, when they were interfered with by some citizens, and by the Police of the First Ward and their diabolical attempt at murder was frustrated. It was while Mrs. Dessemond was attempting to save the life of her son that she was horribly bruised and beaten with a cart rung in the hands of Cozzens. The victim, after lingering three or four weeks, died from the effects of the injuries received at the hands of the prisoner. During her illness, Cozzens was arrested and indicted for inciting to riot, arson, and felonious assault, with intent to kill. He was released on bail, but afterward, when he heard of the death of Mrs. Dessemond, he forfeited his bonds and fled. Within a few days he has returned, and Capt. Parry, assisted by Officer Finlay, of the Fifth Precinct, after much effort, effected his arrest. He is held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The McKeon Democratic County Convention—Judiciary Nominations.

This Convention met last evening at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. John McKeon, Chairman. The following nominations were made:

Justice of Supreme Court—Joseph Sutherland.
Justice Superior Court—J. S. Bosworth and Simeon O'Connor.
Judge of Common Pleas—Henry Hilton.
Marine Court Justice—Francis McCarthy.
Recorder—Theodore E. Tomlinson.
Surrogate—Gideon J. Tucker.

The Union County Convention.

This Convention met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Elliot C. Cowdrey, Esq., was unanimously elected Chairman, and J. C. Azas and Philip Jordan were appointed Secretaries. There being no contested delegations, the meeting at once proceeded to nominate candidates for Surrogate, Register, Supervisor and Recorder, which resulted as follows:

For Surrogate—Isaac Davies.
Register—John Keenan, the present incumbent.
Supervisor—Henry Hilton, of the First Ward.

A motion was then made to nominate by acclamation Mr. C. S. Brennan for Recorder, which, upon being presented, Mr. Brennan addressed the Convention in a short and eloquent speech in which he declined the honor in favor of Mr. John T. Hoffman, the present incumbent. Mr. B. dwelt upon the fact that in a time like this a man who is known to be a bold and fearless defender of private and political rights, should be the man for such an office. Mr. Hoffman has pursued in regard to the July riots, and assistance by expending compensation for the consideration of the Convention. Judge Hoffman was then nominated by acclamation, and with three cheers for the President, and three more for the Union, the Convention adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Sad Family Bereavement—A Brother and Sister Die on the Same Day.—Last week a most thrilling event took place in the family of one who was, while living, a citizen of the highest respectability and worth, Mr. Frank McLoughlin. On the decease of this gentleman, which took place some few years since, he left two children, Mary Ann and Thomas. The former, last November, married Mr. John Bagley, of this City, and has since resided in Madison-street. The brother Thomas was sent nearly the same date to St. Joseph's College, in Pennsylvania, in order to pursue his studies, and prepare himself by diligent application for any duties which might devolve upon him in after life. On Friday morning last both died, one at college and the other in New-York, after being sick for some three weeks previous. The double funeral took place yesterday. High Mass was celebrated at St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Rutger and Henry streets, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Rev. Father Bonn, pastor of the church, Rev. Father Hemgenar, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Father McLaughlin, of New-Rochelle, officiated at the mass. The latter gentleman delivered an excellent and impressive funeral sermon. The church was crowded, and the occasion was a peculiarly solemn one. It was indeed a rare scene to witness that of the obsequies of two young persons allied so closely by the ties of relationship.

After the mass, the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment, followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

Acknowledgments.—The following donations, in answer to an appeal in the Times, of Sept. 25, have been received for the relief of Daniel Isaacs, a veteran of the Revolution, residing at No. 97 Goerck-st., this city: E. Buckley, $10; A Knickerbocker, $5; A Willing Contributor, $10; Cash, 50c.; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, $5; Miss Mary Bronson, $10; Tin Fra, $1; D. Y., $5; W. C. L., $4; Joseph Hexie, $5; Miss Nancy Waterman, $3; No Name, 50c.; Harry, $1; Wm. E. Dodge, $10; C. W. Crosby, $2; Mr. McDermott, $2; A. D. Z., $5; J. M., $3; M. L., $5; G. E. R., $2; S. M., $10. Total, $94. Any further donations will be thankfully received, applied, and acknowledged. WM. B. WATERMAN, No. 29 Broadway.

Tammany and Mozart Committees.—These Committees met yesterday afternoon, and agreed upon the following division of offices, viz.: Tammany—Mayor, Supreme Court Justice and one Superior Court Justice, the Recorder, two Senators, eight Assemblymen and one Supervisor. Mozart—One Superior Court Justice, Judge of Common Pleas, Judge of Marine Court, Register, two Senators and nine Assemblymen. The nominations are to be made to-morrow evening.

The French in Mexico.—Mr. C. S. Sharaban, one of the most accomplished writers connected with the New-York Press, will lecture this evening at the Brooklyn Institute, on Washington-street, near Concord, in our sister city. His topic is one of the most interesting and attractive of the day, viz: The French Invasion of Mexico. Mr. Sharaban's long residence in Mexico, and perfect familiarity with the Spanish language, enable him to treat the subject with the ease, thoroughness and skill of an expert, and he will no doubt contribute a mass of valuable facts to the history of the question. Gen. Comonfort, of Mexico, who lately reviewed the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Paez of Venezuela, Senor Pacheco, Mexican Minister to France, and a large number of the Consular representatives of South America, will be present. The house, it is needless to add, will be crowded.

Inspectors of Registry.—The Supervisors have completed the appointment of Inspectors of Registry. Yesterday they concluded the list.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. A. Collier, Binghamton; Col. Dan S. Dexter, Rhode Island; E. W. G. Clements and wife, St. Louis; and E. C. Fellows, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. D. R. St. John, Newburgh; Hon. Geo. F. Pelton, Poughkeepsie; W. B. Canfield and lady, Baltimore; and W. C. Huntington, Cincinnati, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. E. J. Morse and wife, Hartford; Capt. J. P. Sanford, U. S. N.; Dr. J. C. Van Wyck, Baltimore; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, and A. H. Miller, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wm. E. H. Conous and daughter, Philadelphia; Capt. H. Darling, Washington; F. H. Davis, U. S. N.; E. J. D. Mitchell, Hilton Head, S. C., and John Falion, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Note from Mr. Gudeman.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive in your issue of the 10th inst., under "General News," an article copied from the Troy Times, in relation to my action against Gen. Wool, which does me great injustice and which is calculated to prejudice the public against my case. I was not arrested "during the riot troubles in this City," but on the 20th of June, by an order of Gen. Wool, and sent to Fort Lafayette, where I was kept in close confinement until the latter part of July, when I was unconditionally released. Up to this day I am at loss to know the reasons for my arrest and confinement, having never had a trial, either before my confinement in the fortress or the time of my release. I have brought an action against Gen. Wool for the purpose of recovering damages for losses and injuries actually sustained by my imprisonment.

You will please to correct the statement copied in your paper of the 10th inst., and oblige

Your obedient servant,
M. T. GUDEMAN, No. 293 Duane-street.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, to make a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or memorandum—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient shape, the most all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. From names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume; Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by CHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

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Dinner Sets, richly decorated or plain.
Tea Sets, richly decorated or plain.
Toilet Sets, richly decorated or plain.
Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. De Marini has Returned to the City, and will resume the Practice of his Profession on Thursday, the 8th day of October, at his residence, No. 49 East 26th-st., between 5th and 4th ave.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot 81 No. 30 Dey-st., N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropedist, No. 889 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, office—place, (ground floor) 652 Chestnut, Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Heimbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Gravel, Brick-dust Deposits,

Heimbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Irritation of the Bladder.

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Cures Inflammation of the Kidneys.

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Cures Catarrh of the Bladder.

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Heimbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Diseases Arising From Excesses or Imprudence.

Heimbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Nervous Diseases and Prostration of the System,

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in either sex.

Heimbold's Extract Buchu
Is safe and pleasant in Taste and Odor. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

Heimbold's Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic,
Strengthening, Blood Purifying and Invigorating.

Certificates from well-known persons in all parts of the country, in book form, giving the full descriptions, the cause and the mode of treatment, will be forwarded, on receipt of a three-cent postage-stamp.

It is a book of 100 pages.

Price of medicine $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address.

Direct letters to
HEIMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists generally.
Beware of Counterfeits.
Ask for HEIMBOLD'S. Take no other.

The Contest for the Premium for Sewing-machines at the Franklin County (N. Y.) Fair was unusually sharp. The principal machines entered were the Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs, GROVER & BAKER took the highest premium. This is the sixth Fair in the Champlain Valley, this season, at which the Grover & Baker Machines were victorious.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Ellis & Company, No. 464 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Great American Tea Company Issue THEIR PRICE LIST, On the 10TH OF OCTOBER.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
NEW EUROPEAN STYLES
of every description of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
ARE NOW READY.
The special peculiarities of these goods are
ENDLESS VARIETY,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
THE CHOICEST MATERIALS,
SPECIALITIES IN BUSINESS CLOTHING,
THE NEWEST PROMENADE FASHIONS,
PARIS AND LONDON DRESS STYLES.
All at the least remunerative rates. No deviation from the marked figures.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and 214 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 49 Winter-st., Boston.
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT No. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—B. ROH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

Gaertner—Mulran.—On Friday, Oct. 2, by Rev. John A. Mercer, Mr. G. Gaertner, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Clara R., third daughter of F. W. Mulford, Esq., of New-Jersey. No cards.

Lansingh—De Witt.—In Kingston, Ulster County, on Monday, Sept. 28, by Rev. Dr. Hoes, Hon. Charles I. Lansingh, of Clinton, Iowa, and Anna De Witt, daughter of the late Col. J. R. De Witt.

Graham—Towle.—In Newark, N. J., at Grace Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. T. S. B. Hodges, Rector, Edward Graham, of Brooklyn, and Isabel, daughter of the late Thomas Towle, of New-York. No cards.

Sherwood—Taylor.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. J. B. Hervey, Stephen W. Sherwood and Miss Sarah J. Taylor.

Scofield—Hedges.—In Frenchtown, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Henry A. Darley, of New-Brunswick, John H. Scofield, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and Lenie B., only daughter of W. W. Hedges, of Frenchtown. No cards.

White—Coles.—On Monday, Oct. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Lieut Gulian Verplanck White, U. S. A., and Annie, daughter of Oscar Coles.

DIED.

Baker.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 10, F. Amelia Baker, of North Salem, N. Y., in the 23d year of her age.

Cassin.—In Washington, on Thursday, Oct. 8, Maj. Walter L. Cassin, 16th regiment New-York Volunteer Engineers, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 13. The friends and relatives of the family, and officers and members of the 16th regiment N. Y. V. E., in this City, are invited to attend.

Chappell.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, John Chappell, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 56 King-st., New-York.

Hayes.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, Frances Augusta, eldest daughter of Edward S. and Frances A. Hayes, aged 22 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from No. 229 Delancey-st.

Hulse.—In Harlem, on Friday evening, Oct. 9, John Hulse, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 126th-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Lynch.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Morrical, on Sunday, Sept. 27, of chronic diarrhœa, William H. Leach, of Company E, 159th regiment New-York Volunteers, eldest son of Charles Leach, of this City, in the 37th year of his age.

McClellan.—On Sabbath, Oct. 11, Robert McClellan, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.

Miller.—In Harlem, on Monday, Oct. 11, Jennie A. Miller, daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., and his wife, Ann.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of John K. Pollock, Hoboken, N. J. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Marshall.—In Somers, Westchester County, on Friday, Oct. 9, James Marshall, eldest son of William Marshall, of that place, in the 24th year of his age.

Townsend.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 10, Gideon C., son of George W. Townsend, in the 20th year of his age.

Yoorhis.—On Monday, Oct. 12, after a brief and painful illness, John Milton, youngest child of John R. and Lucinda Yoorhis, aged 4 years, 3 months and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held this (Tuesday) evening, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 West 12th-st., to which the friends of the family are invited.

Woods.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, at his residence, No. 64 West 22d-st., Thomas H. Woods, aged 59 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family, the members of Louis Lodge No. 466, F. & A. M., Empire Chapter No. 170, R. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the above place.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y.

The members of this Company are requested to meet (citizens' dress) to attend the funeral of Mr. Thomas H. Woods, at his late residence, No. 64 West 22d-st., near Broadway, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY MAGRATH, Captain.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 231.—Oct. 10, 1863.
39, 62, 34, 56, 6, 13, 20, 38, 54, 63, 47, 18, 74.

Kentucky, Class 232.—Oct. 12, 1863.
5, 29, 38, 60, 70, 17, 46, 56, 18, 49, 77, 45, 58, 6.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Thirty per cent premium paid on prizes, information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
Noises in the Head,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent coughing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 2.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FUERLONG, No. 356 2d-av.

No. 128 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 8, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 289 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
For Comptroller,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
For Attorney-General,
JOHN CODERRE,
For State Treasurer,
GEORGE W. SCHUYLER,
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR,
For Canal Commissioner,
BENJAMIN F. BRUCE,
For Inspector of State Prisons,
JAMES K. BAKER,
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HENRY R. SELDEN.
UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
No. 13 Trinity Buildings.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MOZART HALL.

The undersigned members of the Mozart Hall General Committee do hereby call a special meeting of said Committee in accordance with Article 28, By-Laws 1863, at Mozart Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1863, for the purpose of taking into consideration and to take what action may be deemed necessary in regard to the nominations made or about to be made for the ensuing elections by the close corporation now existing (*a la Soiree*) by whom the members of this General Committee, as a body, and the National Democratic party, as well as the conservative Union men of the City and County are in hot to vote, or even to be counted in reference to the ability, practicing, morals, or standing of the said nominees with the National Democracy and conservative Union men of the City and County of New-York.

ARTICLE 28, BY-LAWS 1863.

The Chairman shall call a special meeting at the request, in writing, of fifteen members, and, in case of his failure, a special meeting may be called by twenty members, provided that notice thereof shall be published in two daily papers in this City, at least 48 hours prior to such meeting.

Patrick Keane, 2d Ward,	Math. Gunderson, 6th Ward,
John Murphy, 12th Ward,	Charles Devlin, 10th Ward,
Chas. S. Shaver, 12th Ward,	Patrick Crowe, 4th Ward,
James Lynch, 14th Ward,	Thomas Cassin, 14th Ward,
Corlies Cassity, 12th Ward,	Jas. McAlarney, 14th Ward,
Mathew Fabian, 12th Ward,	Charles Nichols, 10th Ward,
Thos. Fitzgerald, 4th Ward,	Jas. Gallagher, 14th Ward,
Michael Burke, 14th Ward,	Michael Smith, 14th Ward,
James E. Mead, 12th Ward,	Henry Meerce, 14th Ward,
Cornelius Flynn, 1st Ward,	James Canfield, 14th Ward,

And others.

UNION MASS MEETING
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1863,
At 7½ o'clock,
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts,
AND
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York,
WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.
BY ORDER OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Mill's Hall, Cherrytown, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of
THOMAS MANSON, President.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 25 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

DEVLIN & CO.,
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
FOR THE
FALL SEASON,
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

CHINCHILLA, BEAVER AND KERYDON
OVERCOATINGS.
CHEVIOT, TWEED AND FANCY
CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
NEW STYLES AND COLORS, AT
ARNOUX'S,
BROADWAY CORNER 4TH-ST.

Never neglect a cough, especially when you can without difficulty procure a bottle of
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
which, for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping cough, and incipient consumption, is unequaled by any remedy extant.
It does not *dry* up a cough, and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now ready to offer my extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, all new and not surpassed as to assortment, style or price, in this City. The Custom-room, Boys' and Furnishing Department not equaled. Money returned if not pleased. Please call.
F. B. HALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 650 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 203 and 204 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned cut mahogany, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected materials, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Hester-sts. Stages pass close by.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
N. PHILLIPS' Patent Mink Muff and Collar.
N. PHILLIPS' Patent Sealskin Muff and Collar.
N. PHILLIPS' Patent Mink Cloak and Muff.
N. PHILLIPS' Mink Quarter Cape and Muff.
N. PHILLIPS'

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

The Government is now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1862.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5-20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock to the order of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on accounts especially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

JAMES GURNEY, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Sterling and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans Negotiated.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October next, at noon. WM. H. OGDEN, President.

HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services as the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 303½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1861, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all persons interested, that on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1862, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation; And by virtue of the provisions of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1862, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Coupon Bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars each, dated July 1, 1853, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to S. Dunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Gurnth; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Dunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to R. E. Leonard, attorney.

L. S. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 24th day of September, 1862. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1862.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Third National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Third National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of September, 1862.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
L. S. Deputy Clerk of the Currency.
s29-law7w*

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 30 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, 7-30 Treasury Notes, Quartermasters' checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day delegated by lot, fifteen bonds, numbered as follows: 247, 111, 34, 426, 227, 443, 67, 287, 288, 289, 440, 441, 38 and 148, for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, where they will be paid at par and interest, on presentation before Nov. 1, 1862, after which time interest will cease. SAMUEL WILDEN, } Trustees.
L. H. MEYER, }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Harlem and R. R. Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Sec'y.
FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1862.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, "5-20" 6 per cent bonds in all denominations, at par.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the
SCANDERETT & FANNING, 16 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of $1,000 to $100,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 2 Pine-st., second floor.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMIWAY & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF THE WESTERN UNION Telegraph Company.
Stock of the Pacific Telegraph Company.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA State coupons bought or collected at best rates
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 72 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
WILL continue to deal in
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, we now proceed to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

PACIFIC BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. BUDE, Cashier.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway,
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, Sept. 30, 1862.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS ISSUED IN aid of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. All persons holding Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued in aid of the construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of said City in Milwaukee, or at the office of W. Schall & Co., in the City of New-York, with interest, at the rate of 10 per cent until maturity on said Bonds due July 1, 1866, and thereafter at the rate of 7 per cent until the day of surrender of the Bonds; also, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent on the Bonds still outstanding, issued Nov. 1, 1853, from the time when due until surrender of the Bonds.

No interest will be allowed on Bonds subsequent to Dec. 1, 1862.

Bonds not accompanied with all the Coupons belonging to the same a pro rata deduction will be made.

J. W. PETERSON, } Commissioners
W. P. LYNDE, }
CHAS. H. LARKIN, } Public Debt.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF RECEIVER AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 20th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 20th of November next will be paid at the office in exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. U. DUDE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE Dollars per share, (1½ per cent.,) free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
NO. OF DEPOSITORS 12,000
ASSETS $861,054
Dividends have all been SIX PER CENT. on $600 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice Presidents.
WM. H. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before 20th October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
H. VAN ALLEN, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Grand, open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETHUCK A. BONNER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER-GLASSES, EXTENSION DINING-TABLE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 347 Broadway, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson and gold brocade; gilt frames French plate pier glasses, marble slabs and mirror backs; console, mosaic and Mosaic inlaid centre-table, black walnut extension dining-table, marble and bronze twenty-one day clock, bronze ornaments to match; slab twenty-one day clock, elegant vase, mahogany French bedsteads, mattresses, blankets and pillows, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, crimson and gold damask window curtains, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top centre-table, mahogany marble-top side-table, elegant figured window curtains, girandoles, oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top hall-stand, hanging lamps, gilt-plated stair-rods, silver-ware, &c. Also, china, crockery and glassware, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY BOMBE & KIMBEL, PARLOR IRON SAFE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 125 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., elegant and fashionable furniture made by Bombe & Kimbel, but little used, the property of a family going to Europe, among which are very costly parlor suites in rosewood, covered damask satin, real bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets, and rich globes, the gift of Tiffany & Co.; Wilton, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, an elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Louis XIV style, made by Chickering; and steel; rich silk damask curtains, the gift of Tiffany & Co.; rosewood wardrobe and music stand, pier mirrors, dressing tables, bedsteads, &c.; rosewood étagere, dining room of oak, extension table, buffet chairs to match, covered marble rosewood secretary and bookcase, a handsome parlor iron safe, burglar-proof lock; and other furniture, which has been taken each one day to 3 o'clock to avoid the rush. Can be seen a day before the sale, with tickets of admission from the auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL sell at auction, to-morrow (Wednesday), Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 65 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture (removed from the country for convenience of sale), consisting of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak, and Enameled Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Feathers, Cloths, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF RICH Cabinet Furniture to be sold at public auction, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

F. COLTON will sell by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 394 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., the entire stock of rich cabinet furniture of Wm. Berg & Co., who are declining business. They are long and favorably known as first-rate manufacturers, and the stock will embrace all the modern styles of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak, of every conceivable description, such as curved suites of parlor furniture, in all the various coverings; others in sensible, every-day styles of patterns; richly carved bedsteads and wardrobes, buffets, centrepiece, library tables and bedroom suites to match; elegant dress bureaus and bookcases, centre, side and sofa tables, card tables, ladies' dressing tables, &c., together with a great variety of other goods usually found among manufacturers. Also all the unfinished work; all the benches, tools, fixtures, moves, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday, and the goods can be examined during that day and Monday morning.

N. B. Every facility for packing and shipping.

Also a fine lot of elegant extension tables.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN SONDERTON.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

THE MANSION.—The 2-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Bond-st., known as No. 44. The house is 40 feet about 60 feet, containing twenty rooms; has water, water closets, bathing apparatus, all in good order. Lot 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth on the easterly and 101 feet on the westerly side, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Map at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8½ Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14,
At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of George S. Hallock and Levi Mable, Executors of the estate of Abraham Brewer, deceased, the following desirable property:

WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.—The 2-story brick store, situated on the north side of Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, known as No. 208, being 22 feet in width, front and rear, by 52 feet 6 inches in depth on the northeasterly and 54 feet 10 inches on the southwesterly side, be the said several dimensions more or less.

LAFAYETTE-AV., BROOKLYN.—The factory brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Lafayette-av., 41 feet 1 inches westerly from Carlton-av., being 20 feet 10 inches in width, by 50 feet in depth, more or less. The house is built in modern style and with modern improvements.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8½ Pine-st.

RICHARD WALDRON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.

WILL sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 200, 202, 204 and 206 Stanton-st., a large quantity of machinery, consisting of 4 planing machines, moulding machines, several circular saws, patent scroll saws, boring machines, tenoning and other lathe, ballister machine, 2 tenoning machines, 2 mortising, tiffening and boring machines, double blind planer, sawyer machine and saw, 1,000 moulding cutters, 500 moulding planes, with all the shafting, belting and pulleys on the premises.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further postponed from Saturday, Oct. 18, to above time and date. Sale positive.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

THE LARGEST PUBLIC SALE OF BLOODED HORSES EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. A. MAILLIARD'S 4th (fourth) annual sale of STALLIONS, COLTS and FILLIES, consisting of 75 (seventy-five) THOROUGHBREDS and HALFBREDS, by SLASHER, SERBO, &c., will take place at his breeding farm, BORDENTOWN, N. J., on THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 16, 1862, at 10 A. M. precisely, rain or shine.

Terms cash, in bankable funds.

Trains leave New-York, at 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy; at 7 A. M., via Jersey City and Trenton.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 65 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, two handsome black switch-tail horses, 16½ hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind in single or double harness; one dark iron gray horse, 16 hands high, elegant two-seated Phaeton, built by Wood Bros.; cost $600, and been in use only since July last. Also a set of good silver-mounted double harness. The whole comprising a very handsome turnout, suitable for a private gentleman's use.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 63 St. Mark's-place, handsome household furniture, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, marble-top centre, console and other tables, rich mosaic and other mirrors, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, lounges, pallisses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood extension, oak and walnut dining chairs, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china, glassware, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 83 Liberty-st., near Broadway, to pay storage and charges: Two rosewood suites in brocatel, large Brussels carpet, McTagger patent hydic spring bedstead, mahogany bureaus with marble tops, chairs, office furniture, a number of counters of various sizes, dry goods, hoist baskets, trunks, slings, &c., &c., without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A dark bay horse, 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind in harness.

Also, a set of double harness, in good order.

Also, a phaeton, in good running order.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF G AND 20TH-STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1862.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the first, second and third WEDNESDAYS, 15th, 16th and 17th of October, at the Washington Navy Yard, ten Observatory, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 13th day of September, 1862, by the decease of John Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the Brewery, No. 133 Broadway, corner of Architect., Albany, and at No. 324 Greenwich-st., New-York, Sept. 13, 1862. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Surviving members of John Taylor & Sons.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the business at the City of Albany, and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS. Albany, Sept. 17, 1862.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of NORRIS & McMANN, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Oct. 12, 1862. WM. H. KING.
THOS. RENVILLE McMANN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership from this date under the firm of NORRIS, KING & McMANN. The business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 56 Beekman-st.

THO. R. NORRIS,
WM. H. KING,
Oct. 13, 1862. THOS. RENVILLE McMANN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamed furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in sixteen wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, Sun Scar, over Park Bank.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MISSOURI LANDS.

To close the business of an estate, the undersigned, as trustee, offers for sale

1,000 ACRES OF LAND,

situated in St. Charles County, Missouri, about 20 miles from the City of St. Louis, and near the North Missouri Railroad. These lands were selected by a competent person for a model farm; 200 acres being rich prairie, and 300 acres heavily timbered and some two miles distant as a resource for fencing and fuel. Over 1,000 acres are under fence and have been cultivated.

The above will be sold as a whole and for cash, or on short time, and at a price which will make it a splendid investment to the purchaser.

For further information, address

JOHN S. SEMPLE,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

GREAT SALE OF 107,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS AT AUCTION.—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will sell at auction, at their office in Dubuque, Iowa, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November next, one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land, consisting mostly of Des Moines River Lands. Sale to be continued from day to day until all are sold.

These lands are the best in the State and possess the following qualities and recommendations:

COAL.—They contain inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal, convenient to the line of said railroad.

GYPSUM.—Enough gypsum, or plaster of Paris bed in the Mississippi Valley, to supply the world, is on these lands. It is of superior quality, and is found in inexhaustible quantities. Specimens of coal and gypsum can be seen at the office of the Company.

OTHER MINERALS.—Hydraulic cement, fire-clay and iron ore are also abundant. Stone for building purposes is plenty. There is also a grind-stone quarry.

TIMBER AND WOOD will be sold in sufficient quantity to supply the prairie lands. The timber consists of black and white walnut, oak, sugar-maple, bass-wood, elm, etc.

WATER AND STRAINGS.—These lands are well watered. Large and excellent springs are very numerous, and so much so as to make it one of the characteristic features of the vicinity of Fort Dodge, where these lands are situate.

GRASS, STOCK-RAISING.—These lands offer especial attractions to those about to embark in stock-raising. The native grasses of that region yield nearly three times as much per acre as in the vicinity of the Mississippi River. Two varieties of native red-top grow in luxuriancy in that region. Very large herds of cattle and sheep have already been attracted thither.

CORN AND WHEAT grow much more luxuriantly in that vicinity than in the easterly part of Iowa. The soil is exceedingly rich and deep. The neighborhood abounds in limestone, which is an additional guaranty for vigorous and abundant wheat crops.

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.—The country is very healthy; and is entirely free from those diseases which prove so great a drawback in the more southerly portions of the mid and northern States.

SETTLEMENT AND SCHOOLS.—The lands are situate in the immediate vicinity of Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa. Fort Dodge already contains a population of 1,000 inhabitants, a fine court-house, several churches, schools, stores, &c. It is destined to soon become a large town, between the Rivers of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, between Dubuque and the Missouri River. A large portion of the lands offered for sale are situated among improved farms, where the settler will enjoy all the advantages of a partially improved country. The people of that vicinity are generally from the Eastern and Northern States.

RAILROADS.—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad is now completed and in operation to Cedar Falls, one hundred miles from Dubuque. Forty-four miles, from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, are by water contract, and being rapidly pushed forward. It is expected that the road will be completed to Iowa Falls early in the Spring, and to Fort Dodge as fast as possible. The Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad will probably reach Fort Dodge from Keokuk nearly as soon as the Dubuque and Sioux City.

Further information can be obtained at the office of the company, where maps and a detailed description of the lands can be seen. Persons or colonies wishing to purchase are especially invited to go out and make personal examination, and satisfy themselves with regard to the above representations.

The company obtained the title to the lands by direct grant from Congress, and will make warranty deeds to purchasers.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and the Park ave., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; houses 22x45 feet, and a laundry extension of 20x100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location; Fulton ferry, the Park and Flatbush ave. cars convenient. Price $8,500, part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises soon, as they must be sold.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY RESIdence pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Brooklyn; 40 minutes from the Fulton Ferry by horse-cars; the house is of brick, large and well built and fitted up with all modern improvements. There is a good garden; authorities to water from the Brooklyn Water Works; no agent or party desiring to sell need not apply. Address E. T., Box No. 1,549, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable residence on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., Stuyvesant-place, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 701 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick houses Nos. 32 and 35 Hunting-st., Brooklyn; in good order, and with modern conveniences; will be sold cheap; within half block of Court-st. cars and near the ferry. Apply to S. S. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York, or to A. P. BATES, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by horse-cars, railroad, in thirty minutes.
HYE BROTHERS, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE STATEN ISLAND OIL AND Candle property, situated on Princess Bay; about two acres of land, with large and commodious buildings thereon, wharf to feet wide. These premises are well adapted for steel works, iron foundry, India rubber or petroleum oil factory; or, if required, would be very desirable for hospital purposes. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the owner, who lives at the West, to sell four three-story brick houses, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, at a price which will make them a highly remunerative investment. Apply to BULKLEY & VINE, No. 67 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN FIFTIETH-ST., NEAR SECOND-av., a row of handsome brown-stone houses, replete with modern improvements; built by the day; a first-class neighborhood; at less than cost; only 4 days only. For particulars, apply to J. E. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—DESIRABLE building sites, fast improved property, situated in Hudson County, N. J.; distance about two miles from the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, and accessible by horse cars. For particulars, apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 26 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE front houses and lots on Murray Hill, and in other desirable locations; one extra size, very desirable located. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 94 Broadway.

WATER-POWER—FOR SALE OR LEASE—Water-power, with two Fourney wheels at Stony Hill, with one or more acres of land at Scarsdale, depot of the New-York and Harlem Railroad. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A TRUST—THE 2-STORY brown-stone house No. 149 West-26th-st. The lease of lot No. 154 West 26th-st., with front and rear houses. The stores and dwelling Nos. 60 and 64½ Cardine-st.
RICHARD ARKERMAN, No. 1,145 Broadway.

VINEYARD AND ORCHARD WANTED—Within easy distance of New-York City. Address J. E., Box No. 166 Herald Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.
A RESIDENCE IN THE VILLAGE OF FAIRFIELD, CONN.

This residence is one of the most beautiful, and in all respects most desirable, in the best region of the State; location central, on the main street, and one-thirty of a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot at that place.

The house commands a full view of Long Island Sound. The house is of the Italian style of architecture, was erected by days' work, is of the best materials (wood filled in with brick) and workmanship; possesses all modern conveniences, including bath-room and closets, with full supply of both rain and well water. There are ten rooms and a large and desirable kitchen.

The grounds comprise three acres, are laid out with walks, terraced and well stocked with a beautiful variety of evergreens, elm, and other trees; the latter are planted with a great variety of flowering shrubbery.

The garden abounds in strawberries, raspberries, the Lawton blackberries, and the place is well stocked with the usual variety of choice fruit. A photograph of the house and grounds may be seen on application at the office of the undersigned, who will furnish permits to inspect the property.

J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—Longwood Park, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike and in full view of the East River and Pelham Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge, and only half a mile from 3d-av. Railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. The grounds (over 11 acres) are in the highest state of cultivation and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, which are in the vicinity of the city. If not sold at private sale, it will be sold on accommodating terms, in close vicinity to New-York Island enhances its value as an investment, on the public sale, which will take place at a serious sacrifice unless it is disposed of before the property, and other particulars, will be found at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 6 Pine-st., or CHARLES DENISON, No. 24 Day-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Berry-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 55 Ex

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE PRIVACY OF THEIR HOMES, BY Dr. WARD, No. 2 Lispenard-st.

Dr. Ward, of this or absence of all, Dr. WARD, late Surgeon, Physician, Lispenard-st., the only person in the city, who is regularly educated to the profession, and who has devoted his whole attention to the cure of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

No Doubt of the Security of Rosecrans' Position.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

We have excellent authority for stating that ROSECRANS' position is now considered impregnable against any force the enemy can bring against him. The latest advices from Chattanooga don't mention the withdrawal of LONGSTREET's corps from ROSECRANS' front; and the report that LONGSTREET has retreated to Virginia with his force is discredited here.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

It appears from a telegram received to-day, dated Chattanooga yesterday, that Gen. ROSECRANS' communications are complete, his forces in position, the raiders dispersed, and the enemy in front inactive. Our troops are represented in good physical condition and fine spirits.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Circassian at Fortress Monroe.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTED AT PENSACOLA.

The United States supply steamer *Circassian* arrived at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, from the Gulf and South Atlantic blockading fleets. She brings a report that the yellow fever was very prevalent at Pensacola when the *Circassian* left. Paymaster JENKINS, of the gunboat *Potomac*, and Paymaster JOHN C. HILL, had died of it. At the time of the leaving of the *Circassian* from Pensacola the Surgeon had gained control of the fever.

Billiard Excitements.

Two most interesting events are agitating billiard circles at the present time, both at which are to be consummated at Irving Hall during the present week. The first is THE TIVAG TESTIMONIAL, which takes place on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday. The *nom de plume* "Tivag" is the anagram of the surname of a well-known member of the Press, who has long made billiards a specialty, and whose indefatigable exertions in that direction are admitted to be invaluable in the moral elevation and popularization of this healthful and instructive pastime. So elaborate, reliable and scientifically arranged have been all the productions of this gentleman, that he is now admitted to be one of the principal authorities on all matters concerning the game and its accessories. In order to give to him the highest official endorsement, all the most prominent billiard professionals arrange and take part in this testimonial. It is certainly a well-deserved tribute, and, notwithstanding the great capacity of Irving Hall, no doubt every available spot will be occupied on this occasion. It is understood that the ladies will be present, in great force, at the afternoon entertainment.

The other occasion is the occurrence of the grand trial for the championship and a purse of one thousand dollars, between DUBOIS KAVANAGH, of this City, and JOHN SEXTERPEA, of Detroit, which takes place on Thursday evening.

KAVANAGH is the champion at the present time, he having achieved that proud distinction, and the possession of the golden cue, at the grand tournament in June last. This emblem of superiority—the champion-cue—obliges its holder to meet any person living, in an encounter at the four-ball American carom game of billiards, on a four-pocket standard table, and for a purse not less than one thousand dollars. He is also obliged to play once in sixty days, should he be challenged so often.

SEXTERPEA is very celebrated in billiard history, more particularly for his great encounter with the world-renowned MICHAEL PHELAN, for a purse of $15,000, which memorable event occurred at Detroit on the 12th of April, 1859. PHELAN was the winner by 66 points in a string of 2,000, and the match was, in every way, universally admitted to be the most important on record. It is said that SEXTERPEA is now in even better play than he was at the time just referred to; thus the chances of KAVANAGH being able to retain his honors are, at the least, in great doubt. Those who wish to witness SEXTERPEA's great prowess before the match, can do so by being present at the Tivag testimonial, on Wednesday afternoon, when he will enter for a tilt with his old vanquisher, Mr. PHELAN.

KAVANAGH is once more in his general good play, and his friends have every confidence in his success. However, the very best judges are willing to take the odds of 100 to 75 to any reasonable amount, and give the choice of men. Whoever wins will hardly have a peaceful triumph, as it is understood that at least two parties—Messrs. TRUESDALE and DAVIS—stand ready to enter their claims to a test for the championship.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF KINGS COUNTY JAIL.—A desperate attempt to break out of Kings County Jail was made last evening by two burglars named WM. POWERS and DENNIS MCGARRY, both of whom had been imprisoned for some three weeks, on the charge of robbing the house of Judge *N. B. Moses, in Livingston-street, of articles valued* at about $300. It appears that as Mr. ISAAC MERRELLS, one of the keepers, was about locking another prisoner, charged with murder, in the cell occupied by the accused, POWERS took advantage of the circumstance to deal him a blow, and then took hold of him. A struggle ensued, in which the keeper got the advantage, MCGARRY meanwhile looked on without taking part, when POWERS cried out, "God —— you, get in and help me—why don't you help me." MCGARRY then got hold of the keeper by the neck-handkerchief and twisted it so tightly as to nearly choke him, at the same time striking him with a heavy key. The keeper had called for help to the prisoners who had the liberty of the passage where the contest took place, but none felt disposed to come to his aid. The assailants struck him over the head with a bar of iron, and seeing no chance of escape, he ran into the cell which the prisoners had just left. The accused shut the cell door, and then proceeded to release the other prisoners. In the meantime the keeper gave the alarm from the air-hole which opens into the yard, and attracted the attention of Officer COZINE, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, who came around to the wicket-gate opening into the passage to the cells. This gate was locked and the keeper inside having the key, the policeman could render no assistance. The prisoners, however, finding they could not get out, became quiet and surrendered to the keeper, who, having informed the policeman outside of what was going on within, came out of the cell into the passage way and succeeded in keeping them at a distance, while a duplicate key was brought by another keeper. The door being opened, the two burglars were secured and placed in more safe apartments, after being strongly ironed. The other prisoners made no opposition—in fact none of them seemed to care whether they were released or not. Mr. MERRELLS is badly injured, but not dangerously. The prisoners had been provided with implements to make their escape by a woman named REBECCA WHALEY, who brought them a hammer and chisel, which she had secreted about her person. She represented herself as a relative, and visited them twice. The second time she was searched, and some implements were found upon her person, it being suspected that she was in collusion with the prisoners. She is held for a hearing before the Justice. The prisoners are now placed in a secure cell, and well guarded.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 11.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama; ship Commodore from Boston, bringing the crew of the ship *Peacock*, from New-York for San Francisco, abandoned off Cape Horn Aug. 16.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 12.

On Saturday Weaverville was destroyed by fire for the third time.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived yesterday, bringing $100,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $120,000 from British Columbia.

The census of Idaho Territory shows 32,000 white population. The election for Legislators and Member of Congress has been fixed for the 31st October.

The *Constitution* brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 25th of August; San Luis Potosi, 20th; Guadalajara, Sept. 22.

The changes in JUAREZ'S Cabinet are: DOFLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; GARO FUNDA HOMBA LOPEZ ULLOA NOMINGOR, General-in-Chief.

The Government claims to have 10,000 troops at Arpage Zacatecas, 8,000 in Mazitas, 5,000 in San Luis, 4,000 in Guadalajara, 10,000 in Zacatecas.

JUAN DE LA FUENTE has been appointed Minister to Washington.

GERASTOCHE, HARMENDIA and RUBIEZ, three of the leaders among those captured in this harbor last Winter when putting to sea aboard the privateer *Chapman*, were to-day found guilty to the charges of the indictment, after a patient trial lasting some two days. The extreme penalty is ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

Judge Hirsted in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

A very large audience listened to an address by Judge HIRSTED, of New-Orleans, to-night.

The Fleets Sunder Not Discovered.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

A letter received in this city from Beaufort says: The pirate *Sumter* was not destroyed in Charleston harbor, but is now in Wilmington, armed, and awaiting a chance to run the blockade. There are eight United States steamers at present blockading that port.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,316,800 five-twenties on Monday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to October 8.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 12.

The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 13: Nos. 178, 181, 181½, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188 and 189.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2618, 2612, 2620, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2634, 2638, 2640, 2644, 2646, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2668. *Part III.*—Nos. 2246, 752, 1066, 1068, 1084, 1094, 1072, 58, 2245, 2579, 2581, 582, 867, 326½, 166, 691, 2519, 2343½, 2312, 2016.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 535, 779, 679, 950, 961, 2497, 1390, 2747, 1412, 2775, 2783, 2767, 2755, 2257, 1395. *Part II.*—Nos. 608, 628, 630, 1052, 2435, 2436, 2372, 2616, 2402, 2408, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I. and II.*—In consequence of the unfinished condition of the Court-rooms, the trial terms of this Court have adjourned to Nov. 2.

What Interest has a Bank in Collateral Securities Deposited with it?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. Jacob W. Vandewater.—On or about the 24th day of November, 1860, the defendant made his promissory note, bearing date on that day, payable six months after date, to the order of KOLFF & PERSHIN, for $4,405 50, and delivered the note to KOLFF. The firm of KOLFF & PERSHIN was a limited or special partnership under the statute, composed of Messrs. KOLFF & PERSHIN as general partners, and one FRASER, a special partner.

In November, 1859, as appeared, the firm held vessel property to an amount larger than the special partner thought advisable, and KOLFF applied to the defendant, as claimed, to purchase an interest of one-eighth of the bark *Holland*, then building for the firm. The defendant declined to do so, and was asked by KOLFF to lend him his (defendant's) note, upon the understanding that the note was not to be used by the firm or allowed to go out of their possession, and was to be returned to the defendant before maturity, which understanding should be embodied in an agreement to be drawn by the defendant. A day or two afterward defendant was in KOLFF's office, and the agreement not having been prepared, KOLFF suggested that it would be as well for him to give defendant his individual note for the same amount and date, and payable at the same time, which note corresponding with that of defendant would show that the latter's note was only lent to the firm of KOLFF & PERSHIN, and had not been given them for value. This was done and the notes were exchanged. It was also agreed, as claimed, that the parties were never to pass away these notes, and that before maturity they were to be returned. Subsequently the note in suit was deposited as one of several collaterals with plaintiffs, who discounted the note of the firm of KOLFF & PERSHIN thereon.

In April, (27th,) 1860, KOLFF was found dead in a pond on Staten Island, the partner being then absent in the West Indies, and his firm, as alleged, being insolvent. The defendant never passed away the note of KOLFF, but produced it on the trial before a referee. The referee found the facts as above stated, but gave judgment for the plaintiffs, on the ground that they had become *bona fide* holders of defendant's note.

Appeal was taken from judgment entered according to referee's report, on the ground, mainly, that the plaintiffs did not become *bona fide* holders of the note, as they did not discount it, it being placed in their hands merely as collateral, in which they had only a qualified interest.

Decision reserved.

James Maurice for appellant; W. C. R. English for respondent.

Trusts—Unlawful Duration.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Estate of A. L. M. Scott.—This was an application to compel the executrix to give security for the due administering of the estate, and was made by the Committee of one of the legatees, a lunatic. The Surrogate directed the taking of testimony as to the circumstances of the executrix. The estate is very large, and the will contains a trust of $40,000, which the Surrogate has declared void for unlawful duration.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., the President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition for sewer from east side of Sixth-avenue, through Fifty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Petition for sewer from east side of Sixth-avenue, through Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Petition of Edward Hackett on behalf of the sweepers and cartmen employed under the Hackley contract in the Nineteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of E. L. Morris to be relieved from an assessment for building a sewer.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of Joseph H. Johnson for painting a stand of colors for the Second and Thirty-seventh Regiments New-York Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Assessments from petition of John McArthur, for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was carried.

The paper was then referred to Committee on Finance.

Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That there be a receiving basin or culvert built at the southeast corner of the Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new hose carriage, for Hose Company number Twenty-five, to be in all respects similar to the one now in use by Hose Company number Twenty-seven.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company number Forty-seven.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the same—

Resolved, That the poll of the Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward be held at number nine Clark-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences of this Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure a life-size portrait of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eighteenth District of the Eleventh Ward be changed from number two hundred and seventeen Avenue C to number two hundred and one Avenue C, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the southwest corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, at the side entrance of the same, to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of Anthony Miles, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, and the same to date from January six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the compensation of the Inspectors on contract work in the Street Department be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents ($2 50) per day, the same to take effect from and after January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the Same—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward, be held at number one hundred and forty Varick-street.

Which was adopted.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the salary of the porter employed under the Croton Board be, and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Lent—

Resolved, That the poll of the Second Election District of the Tenth Ward be held on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-third-street.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Arts and Sciences from consideration of a resolution to appoint Samuel G. Jenkins a City Surveyor.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented a report to employ John Randall, Jr., C. E., to reproduce his map of the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate the sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the funds of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill sunken lots numbers four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-four, and four hundred and thirty-six, near Forty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to repave Twenty-second-street, from four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, and flag the sidewalks.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to regulate and grade Twenty-first street, from four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to repave Twenty-fifth-street, three hundred feet east of the Eleventh-avenue to the Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report accompanying resolution from the Board of Councilmen to paint the outside brick work and wood work of Essex Market.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution to build a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hammersly to Clarkson-street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the ordinance providing "that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Hudson-street, from Hammersly (meaning West Houston) street, to the southerly side of Clarkson-street."

It is reliably represented to me that none of the property owners on the block designated desire the work to be done. It appears that there is a sewer in Clarkson-street, and one in Houston-street, with one or the other of which the property on both sides of Hudson-street is in communication, excepting number three hundred and ninety-one, the power of which is opposed to the sewer proposed by the ordinance.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the sewers in Houston and Clarkson streets render this one unnecessary, and as the interest of property is unaffected by it as are unanimously proposed to it, I would respectfully recommend that no further steps be taken in the matter.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received; laid on the table, ordered to be entered in full on the minutes, and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution that sidewalks of Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be flagged and reflagged, &c.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the ordinance providing "that the sidewalks of Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary."

The passage of this ordinance was evidently an inadvertence, inasmuch as the work for which it proposes to provide has been already done under a previous ordinance, approved December six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating Herman Ewich as Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, in place of Adam Mosez.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Muldoon Brothers to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number three hundred and eighty-eight Pearl-street and four hundred and nine Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Allen Love to keep a small stand for the sale of fruit, &c., in front of premises number three hundred and twenty-two Bowery, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a new location for Hose Company number Ten, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Pearl, Dover, Cherry street, and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on the west side of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure *to be taken by the bailiffs of the Seventh Ward one* and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the difference between the value of the old carriage and the price of the new one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Preamble, reciting the services of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, and the loss of his leg in the recent battles, with resolution, first, that the thanks of the City of New-York are eminently due, through her corporate representatives, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and are hereby tendered to Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, for his services in the battle and conduct as officer, and that a Special Committee of three members of each Board be appointed to have this preamble and resolutions suitably engrossed and presented to the distinguished officer for whom they are intended; and, second, that as a further memorial of the services of General Sickles, said Special Committee be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to him a gold medal, of appropriate design and properly inscribed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to William Morris to erect a watering trough in front of his premises northeast corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to D. C. Burkhalter & Co., Vail, Williams & Co. and Bodine & Co., to use the sidewalks of their respective premises for the delivery and receiving of goods, such permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Peter Dooley to receive and deliver goods from his store, number six hundred and fifty-one Eighth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Carter, Plunkett & McCullough, of number two hundred and fifty Bowery, to show goods in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Duffy to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-first-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set in Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second-avenues, commencing at a point three hundred feet from Second-avenue, and connecting with the sewer in said avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Twenty-second-street, between Second avenue and Avenue A, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the sidewalks on the southwest corner of Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to regulate and set curb and gutter stones in Little Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—10.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the east side of Tenth avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Resolution, to build pier foot of West Twenty-fourth street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that Messrs. William Griffith & Company be permitted to receive and deliver goods from in front of their premises.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-second-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, be regulated, and curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, McCool—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of a resolution to authorize the Public Administrator to appoint a messenger in his office.

Which was adopted.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of adopting an ordinance providing for changing the location of the pilot houses of the North and East River and Sound steamboats.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and road, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide, where necessary, in Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Henry—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Catherine-street and Catharine-slip be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half the expense, the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Fromont, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Alderman Henry—1.

On motion, the Board then adjourned and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, Stated Session, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

A daughter of CALEB SAGER, Esq., Steward of the State Lunatic Asylum of Trenton, N. J., who has been afflicted with deafness for eighteen years, has had her hearing completely restored by Dr. ROWE, of Concord-street, Brooklyn.—Express.

(Advertisement.)

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—For scientific principles see the *Phrenological Journal* for October, double number, by first post, 15 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Veronica Quinquefolia.

This wonderful Blood Purifier for sale only by D. S. RANSOM & Co., No. 202 Broadway, and Sons & Co., No. 502 Broadway, (second floor.)....Price $5 per bottle. Sent to any address.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH, THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HERE TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

A Southern gentleman, a man of taste, who formerly spent his Summers North, recently confessed in a letter to a friend that one of the inducements to join the old Union again would be the possibility of once more getting his hats of EROZ. He said: "I have never felt like a good-looking man and a gentleman since the last one I bought of him became too dilapidated for further use. Send me one, if possible, from the old stand, No. 212 Broadway."

Passengers Sailed.

By steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murphy and four daughters, Montreal; John W. Steinfeldt, Jr.; M. A. Cooper, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. D. Sourvie, Havana; B. Valdes, F. Fajardo, John Pallo, Havana; M. Finell, New-York; H. Margrandt, Baltimore; Thomas Placide, E. R. Kidder, New-York; G. R. Sneed, F. Albury, L. Hayman, S. Hayman, Nassau; John A. Rodgers, do.; James Hynes, New-York; J. Lanier, do.; C. Ruth, A. O. Barbot, Geo. King, J. E. Thomas, do.; J. Olf, New-York; J. Denzel, Havana; W. Smythe, Nassau; John Parcell, Canada; George W. Lindsay, Pennsylvania; *R. Flagg, M. Stevens*, Nassau; Mrs. R. Troy and five children, London, C. W.; Mrs. Charles Jackson, George E. Willington, C. Jackson, Nassau; S. Adkins, Georgia; Mrs. Roberts, Conn.; Mrs. V. G. Mitchell and daughter, A. D. Mitchell, Miss A. F. Sands, Wm. Marshall, Nassau; T. Calston, Havana; P. R. Pepper, Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitzgerald, J. H. Weaver, J. H. Craig, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Morris, Nassau; Mrs. S. G. Brown, Maryland; Miss M. A. Gwatkin, do.; Mrs. J. Sibley and two children, Nassau; Mrs. Backer and two children, do.; Miss Lechanoux, do.; Jas. Brown, Wm. Foley, John Parsons, Robert Wilson, Peter Hays, John Lewis, Thomas Richards, James Campbell, M. Marsh, New-York; Mary Kendall, Nassau.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 03 | Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon sets.. 5 46
Sandy Hook. 7 16 | Gov. Island.. 7 45 | Hell Gate..10 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 12.

Cleared.

Steamer F. Chesvalleder, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dyball.

Ship Rebecca, Martin, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham.

Barks R. B. Walker, Stevens, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Gazelle, Herrick, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Venusia, Sewick, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs Morganza, (Br.,) McLeod, St. Johns, N. F., C. H. Trumbull; Julia, (Frenz.,) Kraft, London, Funch, Meinke & Pratt; Tyne de Malaga, (Br.,) Philippe, St. Pierre, G. Wheelright; Regina, (Br.,) Frank, Gloucester, sing., G. F. Bailey; Star Castle, (Br.,) McClellan, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ocelina, (Br.,) Rifern, St. Jonas, N. F., R. F. Small & Co.; Sarah Star, (Br.,) Fletcher, Buenos Ayres, Runnion Bros.; Jane Bell, (Br.,) Acker, La Guayra, Rogers Bros.; Rob Roy, (Br.,) Lynch, Badenico, Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; Rosina, (Br.,) Brazil, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; L. H. Waterman, (Br.,) Elliott, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt & Son.

Schooners Raymond, Raymond, Georgetown, Ker, Merrill & Abbott; Henrietta, Miner, Philadelphia, H. S. Baskett & Son; Margaret Pirie, Blizzard, Wilmington, F. L. Kneeland; Eagle, Hall, Boston, J. Y. Havilland; Ada Ames, Kendale, Boston, J. Y. Havilland; Charlie & Willie, Emery, Boston, J. Y. Havilland; Billow, Emery, Boston, W. B. Brown & Co.; Empire, Firbush, Flanders, Boston, W. B. Brown & Co.; Delaware, Crockett, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co.; Island Belle, Baker, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Nelson Harney, Beazo, Boston, Baker & Dayton; J. R. Fitchell, Eldridge, Fort Royal, S. C., Wm. Tomlinson; Ann Elizabeth, Smith, Boston, Smith & Co.; Col. Satterlee, Smith, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; A. L. Snow, Asbury, Gloucester, W. S. Brown & Co.; Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Washington, J. W. McKee; Constitution, Darling, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; Yankee Doodle, Van Cleef, Washington, Vandervoort, Bray; Portland, G. L. Hatch, Z. Snow, Brewster, Boston, E. F. Buck & Co.; J. J. Finlayson, Snelling, Nassau, John E. Bacon; James Barrett, Sickerson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Electric Light, Smith, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Amy Chase, Wilson, Boston, Snow & Burgess; E. Smith, Power, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Sleight; Water Witch, Hull, Newburyport, J. Kenny; Lind, Robinson, Boston, G. L. Hatch; J. W. Bell, Hough, Derby, Conn., H. S. Rockett & Son; J. Smith, Hopkins, Philadelphia, Jones Smith; L. S. Davis, Davis, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; Three Brothers, Knowles, Washington, Van Brunt & Sleight.

Sloop Aetor, Merrill, Tom River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Sept. 26, Galway Sept. 28, and St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 7, at 10 A. M., with mdse. and 453 second cabin and steerage passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Mirehouse, Liverpool, at 4 P. M., and Queenstown 1st inst., at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and 64 steerage passengers.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to H. Bygner.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Brig Grand Traverse, (Fr.,) Lamy, St. Antoine, N. F., Sept. 9, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship B. S. Kimball, Dearborn, Liverpool Sept. 10, with mdse. and 146 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Sept. 29, lat. 47, lon. 46 43, passed an iceberg.

Ship Blenheim, (Br., of Liverpool,) Marshall, Liverpool Sept. 4, with mdse. to J. E. Sandy.

Ship Queen, (Br.,) Finch, Havre Aug. 22, with mdse. and 320 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Jubilaum, (Bren.,) Vockler, Rotterdam 42 da., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. For the last 8 days had strong easterly winds. Sept. 1, in the north Channel, came in contact with an unknown barque, and carried away the fore yard. 10th inst., lat. 41 10, lon. 64 56, spoke a Br. brig, from Boston, steering S. S., 5 da. out.

Bark Haroo Paulo, (Bren.,) Gerdes, Bremen 35 da., with mdse. and 330 passengers to Garrett & Meyer.

Bark Helene, (Fr.,) Lacoste, Bordeaux 45 da., with brandy to Herckenrath & Dutel.

Bark Anna Moore, (Br., of Belfast,) Roberts, Belfast 36 da., in ballast to Montgomery Bros.

Brig Vesta, (of Biddeford,) Williams, Cardiff 23 da., with iron to order.

Brig Annabella, (Br., of Sunderland,) Kerr, Silloth, Eng., 26 da., with coal to John Jackson & Co.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Scofield, Windsor, N. S., 10 da., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Brig Annie Calliez, (Fr.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 da., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Brig Catharine Rodgers, Getchell, Digbton.

Brig Onward, Beedy, Hallax 6 da., with sugar and whisky to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Louis Brichard, (Fr.,) St. Pierre, N. F., 12 da., in ballast to Fugon, Nicholas & Wendel.

Brig Havana Packet, (Hol.,) Beel, Havana 12 da., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co. For the past 6 days had strong N. E. and N. N. E. weather.

Brig Hayward, Handy, Lingan, C. B., 14 da., with coal to C. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Wm. Judkins, (Br.,) Waterman, Lingan, C. B., 12 da., with coal to P. I. Neyles &